

Negative – China CP

1NC

Shell – Development General

The People's Republic of China should _____.

China best develops the ocean – massive successful efforts now

Resolves: Security agreements, maritime cooperation, general development, fighting piracy, navigation, trade, sea lanes, disaster response, marine economy, environmental protection

Xuequan 14

[Mu, Editor Xinhua news, "China committed to peaceful settlement of maritime disputes", 6/22/14, Xinhua News, http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-06/22/c_126652859.htm]

China is committed to settling maritime disputes through dialogue and negotiation on the basis of respecting historical facts and international law, says visiting Chinese Premier Li Keqiang. Li made the statement on Friday when addressing the China-Greece Maritime Cooperation Forum in Athens, where he called for stronger maritime cooperation between the two nations and expounded China's viewpoints on maritime affairs. SEA OF PEACE, COOPERATION, HARMONY. Pledging to jointly build a "sea of peace" with other countries, Li said China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development and firmly oppose any act of hegemony in maritime affairs.

"China is a signatory state to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and has made active efforts to safeguard the principles of the convention," he said. China is willing to strengthen communication and cooperation with related countries and improve bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, so as to jointly safeguard free and safe navigation, fight piracy and terrorism, respond to disasters and construct a maritime order of peace and tranquility. He added that China is resolute in safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is conducive to regional peace and order as well. Proposing to build a "sea of cooperation," Li said China is willing to work with maritime states to actively forge a cooperative partnership to build sea lanes, develop marine economy and utilize marine resources, among other endeavors. He also proposed to build a "sea of harmony" and shared his vision on protecting the marine environment. The organic coexistence of mankind and oceans is the right way to deal with nature, he said, adding that all countries should properly treat the marine eco-environment to preserve oceans as mankind's reliable and inhabitable home.

Shell – Exploration General

The People's Republic of China should _____.

China's best for exploration efforts – huge tech advantage and massive push for sea dominance

Marlow 13

{Jeffery, Geobiologist, Researcher at the California Institute of Technology, "China's Deep Sea Ambitions," Wired, 12/30, <http://www.wired.com/2013/12/chinas-deep-sea-ambitions/#THUR>}

Recently, China's Jiaolong manned submersible became the **world's deepest-diving state-sponsored research vessel**, with four trips to 7,000 meters depth. Around the same time, news broke of plans for a National Deep Sea Center, a **\$78 million** facility that will operate the sea-going fleet and serve as a **central base** for oceanographic research and technology development. Months later, the center's director, Liu Baohua, announced a

nationwide search for oceanauts, men and women who will pilot Jiaolong and its planned sister sub around the ocean's depths. **It's all part of China's rhetorical, financial, and strategic return to the sea**,

a realm that it dominated several centuries ago. Chinese maritime strength reached its apex in the early 15th century, as admiral Zheng He crisscrossed the Indian Ocean with enormous fleets, returning with gifts (most famously a giraffe) for the Emperor. But a few years later, as political winds shifted, the Ming Dynasty ended the epic voyages, choosing instead to focus on other, more local, priorities. This abrupt 180 is frequently cited as a cautionary tale

highlighting the dangers of isolationism, a poor strategic move that doomed the discoverers to become the discovered. So **why the resurgence in**

sea-based activity? Dean Cheng is a Research Fellow at The Heritage Foundation and an expert on China's technological ambitions. He points to the innocuously named "863 Program" as an underappreciated

game changer that reconfigured the country's relationship with technology across a number of disciplines. In March of 1986 (hence the "863" title), four prominent **engineers wrote to** then-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, warning of impending doom for civil society's scientific institutions. A long-standing focus on military might had neglected other aims of

technological development, and if China didn't redistribute its resources soon, it would be fated to watch the "new technological revolution" from the outside. Xiaoping took the argument to heart, **initiating research and exploration**

programs focused on seven key fields: biotechnology, space, information technology, lasers, automation, energy, and materials science.

Marine Technology was added to the roster in 1996, well coordinated with the country's broadening regional influence and growing appetite for sea-based resources. **"China has become much**

more dependent on the oceans and ocean-based trade for food and commerce," notes

Cheng. "They'd also like to know what's off the coast; **there are vast unexplored swaths** of their seabed as well as deeper ocean reaches that could prove useful."

Solvency

A2: Advantages – Asia Pivot

Just another link to the influence DA – Asia Pivot crushes China Heg

Keck 14

[Keck, worked as Deputy Editor of e-International Relations and has interned at the Center for a New American Security and in the U.S. Congress, “China’s Growing Hegemonic Bent”, 6/26/14, The Diplomat, <http://thediplomat.com/2014/06/chinas-growing-hegemonic-bent/>]

President Xi Jinping announced last month at the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) summit in Shanghai. David Cohen reminds us that the New Security Concept is likely more multi-faceted than it may appear at first glance. Nonetheless, at its core, the New Security Concept is that “security in Asia should be maintained by Asians themselves.” As the Global Times reported about Xi’s speech, it “stressed the role played by Asians themselves in building security, viewed as a rejection of interference from outside the region.” During the speech, Xi also denounced alliances in the region. It makes good sense that China would want a U.S.-free Asia-Pacific — as China’s rise has proceeded, the U.S. has increasingly become the only viable counterbalance to Beijing in the region. China’s relative influence would therefore be greatly enhanced by America’s exit from the region. The same goes for an end to alliances to the region — not only does China lack any formal allies, but its size ensures it will dominate any bilateral interactions with Asian nations. At the same time, the New Security Concept is transparently hegemonic. To begin with, the realization of the primary goals of the New Security Concept — namely, the exit of the U.S. from Asia and the end of alliances — would ensure China’s hegemony over the region.

A2: Advantages – Economy

All their advantage just begs the question if US or China are key to the global economy. It's China:

The Chinese economy is key to the global economy— only they can drag the global economy out of lethargy

Justin Yifu Lin 2011

["China, the 'leading dragon' of the world economy", Lin is a chief economist at the World Bank, BBC, 11/23/11, available online at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-15861161>, accessed 7/12/12//Thur] Whether we are on the verge of an "Asian Century" or not, one thing is clear: there has already been a dramatic shift in the geographic centre of the global economy. China is now front and centre, and its role as a leading dragon can be beneficial for growth prospects for the world economy. The world desperately needs engines of growth right now, and fortunately - with continued strong and pragmatic economic policy making - China can provide that impetus. China is now the world's second biggest economy and the largest exporter of goods, with 9.6% of the global share, followed by Germany, the United States and Japan. China has an income per capita of \$4,400 in current dollars and is well established as a high-middle income country. China's foreign reserves, which now exceed \$3 trillion, are the largest in the world. Behind this rise, there has been a dramatic structural transformation entailing rapid industrialisation, a massive movement out of agriculture, and an impressive stretch of trade-related growth. The 'advantage of backwardness' China has the potential to grow dynamically for another 20 years. This is in part because, as of 2008, the country still had a capita income that was just 21% of US per capita income - measured in purchasing power parity terms. This US-China income gap is evidence that a big technological gap still exists between China and the industrialised countries. China can continue to enjoy the advantage of backwardness before closing the gap. By 2030, China's income per head (measured in purchasing power parity) may reach about 50% of that in the United States. By then, China's economic size (in purchasing power parity terms) may be twice as large as the US; and measured at market exchange rates, China may be at least the same size as the US two decades from now.

Mechanism – Aquaculture

China's aquaculture is light years ahead of the US – produce 70% of global output

-Specifically solves: economy, overfishing and food security

World Watch Institute 13

[World Watch Institute, their mission is through research and outreach that inspire action, the Worldwatch Institute works to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world that meets human needs. The Institute's top mission objectives are universal access to renewable energy and nutritious food, expansion of environmentally sound jobs and development, transformation of cultures from consumerism to sustainability, and an early end to population growth through healthy and intentional childbearing, "Fish Farming Continues to Grow as World Fisheries Stagnate," Copyright Date is 2013, World Watch Institute, <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5444> #KRUGER]

Asia and the Pacific region dominate global aquaculture production, accounting for more

than 90 percent.17 China is by far the world leader, with more than 45 million tons produced in 2006-

about 70 percent of global output and more than half of the total global value from aquaculture.¹⁸ The next closest producer is India, with just over 3 million tons.¹⁹ The only country outside this region in the top 10 producing countries is Chile.²⁰ (See Figure 2.) At the same time that wild marine

catches face further decline or stagnation, aquaculture production offers further growth potential. In China, more than

three quarters of the fish supply comes from aquaculture, while the average for the rest of the world is 20 percent and rising.²¹ Sub-

Saharan countries in Africa have the largest untapped potential because of resources like clean water and unused land.²² Historically,

most of the world's aquaculture has focused on species that are relatively low on the food chain,

including seaweeds, shellfish, and herbivorous or omnivorous species like carp.²³ However, recent

trends indicate stronger growth rates in carnivorous species like shrimp and salmon will continue,

especially as demand increases.²⁴ (See Figure 3.) Due in part to this trend, growth in aquaculture now drives global fishmeal and fish oil production. Until recently, fishmeal and fish oil were used primarily for pig and poultry production; today nearly 50 percent of fishmeal and 87 percent of fish oil is used in aquaculture.²⁵ In 1948, only 7.7 percent of wild-caught fish were reduced to fishmeal or fish oil, but that number has grown to 37 percent.²⁶ Because fishmeal and fish oil depend on overfished marine fisheries, increasing production on a large scale is unlikely.²⁷ Increasing the use of fishmeal and fish oil in aquaculture raises health and environmental concerns. The rendering process used to prepare these products concentrates the toxins found in the fish, including carcinogenic dioxins, which accumulate up through the food chain to people who eat contaminated fish.²⁸ This problem is seen clearly in farmed salmon, which consistently have significantly higher levels of dioxin than their wild counterparts.²⁹ Another troublesome toxin that accumulates in fish is mercury, which is especially dangerous for children.³⁰ Dependence on rendered fish also decreases the efficiency of farming fish, as fish-derived feed products require more energy to produce than plant-based ones.³¹ For farmed salmon, as much as 90 percent of all energy inputs go into providing food for the salmon.³² Indeed, farmed salmon can require five times more energy per edible protein unit than farmed shellfish.³³ Fish farms themselves, especially ones that raise carnivorous fish, can be a large source of water pollution, including nitrogen and excess nutrients that can create toxic blooms and dead zones.³⁴ Because fish are often raised in high densities to maximize profit, they can require antibiotics and other treatments for diseases, most of which end up in the water.³⁵ These problems have led some researchers and fish farmers to consider alternative practices that would minimize environmental harm while allowing increased aquaculture production. For example, integrated fish farming works at the ecosystem level, using a combination of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants to filter wastes and provide a self-sustaining source of food.³⁶ Integrated fish

farming has been used outside major urban areas to raise fish for food and treat human wastes at the same time.³⁷ With an ongoing food crisis and a

growing world population, seafood production could potentially play a vital role in addressing food

security and meeting development goals. Fish is highly nutritious and can be an important source of vitamins, minerals, and protein, even when consumed in minimal amounts.³⁸ A

recent World Bank survey showed that small-scale fish farming consistently pays off for workers by raising income, creating stable work, and increasing food supplies.³⁹ However, not all

seafood production is created equal: overfishing is linked to poverty, leading to fewer jobs and taking away an important

source of income in developing countries.⁴⁰

Chinese aquaculture solves the affirmative – ensures food security, responsible fishing practices, and economic growth

World Bank Group, 2 / 5 / 2014', the World Bank Group is a multinational group intent on providing economic aid to poor countries and supporting developing ones, "Raising More Fish to Meet the Rising Demand," <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/02/05/raising-more-fish-to-meet-rising-demand>

A new World Bank report estimates that in 2030, 62% of the seafood we eat will be farm-raised to meet growing demand from regions such as Asia, where roughly 70% of fish will be consumed. China will produce 37% of the

world's fish, while consuming 38% of world's food fish. By producing more seafood that is affordable and rich in nutrition, aquaculture

can help improve food security and livelihoods for the world's poorest. The rise in seafood demand gives countries

the opportunity to expand and improve responsible fish and shellfish farming practices. Nearly two-thirds of the seafood we eat will be farm-

raised in 2030. This is according to "Fish to 2030: Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture," which concludes that as sources from wild capture fisheries approach their maximum take, aquaculture—or fish farming—will help satisfy the growing global appetite for fish and seafood. The new World Bank report projects that in 2030, aquaculture will produce half of the world's supply of fish, including fish for food and other products such as fishmeal. Meanwhile, 62% of the seafood that will end up on people's plates will come from fish farms, which will grow production to meet rising demand—especially from Asia, where roughly 70% of fish will be consumed. In 2030, an emerging middle class in China will become a particularly large market for fish. With increased investment in aquaculture, China will produce 37% of the world's fish and consume 38% of the fish the world eats, the report estimates. The risks and environmental impacts of some aquaculture practices have made headlines in recent years. The disease outbreaks in shrimp aquaculture in China, Thailand and Vietnam and in salmon farming in Chile illustrate some of the industry's challenges. But the growth of aquaculture also presents countries with the opportunity to expand and improve fish farming so that it is sustainable and environmentally-responsible. By committing to improved aquaculture practices, countries can deliver nutritious fish to more people while being mindful of environmental impact.

China key to solve aquaculture – highest motive and expertise

F.A.O., 2010', the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is a branch of the U.N. that seeks to eliminate poverty and increase the global usage of renewable resources, "REGIONAL REVIEW ON STATUS AND TRENDS IN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA-PACIFIC," <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2311e/i2311e.pdf>

The Asia-Pacific region contributes the major share to global food fish supply from farming; China continues to be the biggest producer. It and seven other countries in the region (India, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Myanmar) are in the top-ten ranked aquaculture producers in volume and value. The region has a high rate of food fish consumption, estimated at 29 kg per person per year. To maintain this level for the next three decades would require producing an additional 30 to 40 million tonnes of fish per year by 2050 to meet the demand from a growing population. It has demonstrated the capacity to do so; during this decade many of the countries have produced more food fish from aquaculture than from capture fisheries, and all six countries (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Bangladesh) that have attained a production level of more than one million tonnes a year are in the region.

Globally, the top-ten aquaculture producers by quantity (excluding aquatic plants) in 2008 were China, India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Norway, Chile, Philippines and Japan; Asian states hold the top six positions. By value, the top-ten producers were China, India, Viet Nam, Chile, Norway, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh and the Philippines (Table 2). The growth rate of aquaculture production in the region remained very strong at 11.4 percent between 2006 and 2008 (Figure 8). This growth used to result mainly from the continuously increasing production of China. However, the growth rate of Asia-Pacific (without China) overtook that of China during 2006–2008, 16.1 percent compared to 9.4 percent. Asia-Pacific produced 2.9 million tonnes. By tonnage, the countries that have shown the largest increases include Viet Nam (49 percent), Indonesia (31 percent), India (9 percent), Philippines (19 percent), Bangladesh (13 percent), Myanmar (17 percent) and Malaysia (44 percent). China produced 43 million tonnes in 2008 (including aquatic plants), representing 63 percent of world aquaculture production. Although China's production is still increasing, its world market share decreased slightly from 67 percent in 2004 to 65 percent in 2006.

Mechanism – Methane Hydrates

China's best at methane hydrate drilling – research and massive motive now

Zhang 13

[Linyi, is an author who recently graduated from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism with a Master's degree, is reporting this summer from Circle of Blue's news desk in Traverse City, Michigan, "Deep Sea Gas: China Follows Japan in Pursuit of New Energy Source," September 6th, Circle of Blue, <http://www.circleofblue.org/waternews/2013/world/china-follows-japan-pursuit-deep-sea-gas/#KRUGER>]

Not to be outdone by their neighbors and rivals from Japan, Chinese scientists this summer have set out to find a potentially vast new source of cleaner-burning fossil fuels, located beneath the floor of the

South China Sea. Surging Demand and Reliance on Foreign Energy China's domestic market for natural gas is soaring. Demand for natural gas in China surged to 130 billion cubic meters (4,590 billion cubic feet) in 2011, which is four times higher than in 2000, according to IEA's 2012 China gas report. Currently, about one-quarter of the nation's natural gas supply is imported. But China's 12th Five-Year Plan, introduced in 2011, projects an increase to 35 percent of China's gas that will be coming from beyond its borders by 2015. It should come as no surprise, then, that more than a dozen cities on China's Pacific coast are now building new terminals to receive liquid natural gas imports from nations in the Middle East and other regions. **The exploration comes five months after Japan announced in March that it had**

extracted natural gas from a new source of energy — methane hydrate, a type of natural gas

that is trapped in an ice shield and forms when methane and water combine at high pressure and low temperature — from the deepwater seabeds in the Pacific Ocean, off Aichi Prefecture. Japan has since announced that it found more than 200 other sources of methane hydrate in the seabeds surrounding the island nation. Methane hydrate reserves have the potential to contain more energy than any other fossil fuel, according to the U.S. Geological Survey and a 2011 study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Just one cubic meter of pure methane hydrate can be depressurized and warmed to produce 164 cubic meters at room temperature and ambient pressure. Scientists estimate that 99 percent of methane hydrate reserves exist at water depths ranging from 300 meters (984 feet) to more than 4,000 meters (13,123 feet), depths that encompass much of the planet. The methane hydrates are then buried an additional 50 to 250 meters (165 to

805 feet) below the ocean floor. With 32,000 kilometers (19,884 miles) of ocean shoreline, **China is hoping to find its own stockpile**

of underwater methane hydrate reserves. Some Chinese experts have even compared the energy

potential of methane hydrate reserves in the South China Sea to that in Daqing — China's largest oil field, discovered in 1959 — which produced 293 million barrels of oil in 2012. That is 50 million barrels more than the shale boom of North Dakota produced in 2012, according to U.S. Energy Information Administration. Still, though the potential energy reserve is high, some energy authorities are not sure that methane hydrate can be a game changer for China, especially when commercial production appears so far away. "The recent Japan pilot — which indeed was successful — is for a particular geologic setting and hydrate play. And, even there, it is unclear whether production could be sustained at high rates and for long periods of time," said Ruben Juanes, associate professor in energy studies at MIT, during an interview with Circle of Blue. "It is unclear that hydrate production can be commercial in the short and medium term, especially in light of the recent shale gas development. It is not easy for me to see when hydrate could play a big role in the energy mix."

Unconventional Gas Markets **Deteriorating air quality and rising carbon emissions are driving China's**

urgent shift from coal combustion, which currently makes up 70 percent of the nation's

energy consumption. China's clean energy sector is the world's largest, due to increases in power generation from wind

and water over the last decade. **Likewise, demand for cleaner-burning natural gas in China has**

experienced a four-fold increase over the past decade. But the Chinese have been less competent in developing reserves of unconventional natural gas, specifically coal bed methane and deep shale gas. Technology challenges and water scarcity have been barriers to bringing gas to market, despite a national push to explore every possible source and boost the production and use of natural gas. For instance, local officials resist unlocking shale gas — large supplies may exist in northern, southwestern, and western China — unless hydraulic fracturing (fracking) technology can be improved. As it stands now, each well uses approximately 11,000 to 19,000 cubic meters (3 million to 5 million gallons) of water per frack. The process of tapping deep seabed methane hydrate by depressurization, meanwhile, does not involve water use at all. On the contrary, it produces water with no salts, which some models suggest could be an important commodity — either for energy production or human consumption, depending on quantities produced — according to Tim Collett, a research geologist at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) who studies gas hydrates. However, the technology for extracting commercial quantities of gas at reasonable costs is far from being perfected, especially because dissociated, depressurized methane hydrates tend to reform if temperatures drop and pressures increase. "We don't have a good handle on production rates, and production rates are directly tied to the amount of produced water," Collett told Circle of Blue, noting that the longest

hydrate production tests last only 10 to 20 days, whereas production data for other unconventional fuels has generally taken over a year. **Hydrates are**

primarily a research topic right now, but an interesting one. The Wall Street Journal reported that the estimated cost of tapping methane hydrate ranges from \$US 1,059 to \$US 2,100 per 1,000 cubic meters (\$US 30 to \$US 60 per 1,000 cubic feet), which is 10 to 20 times as high as natural gas produced from deep shales in the United States and double to quadruple the imported liquid natural gas (LNG) market price in China during July.

Mechanism – MH 370

China's best for 370 search – giant commitment now and HUGE motive to succeed Jianfeng 4/12

[Zhang is editor for CCTV News, "Chinese President vows enhanced cooperation with Australia on MH370 Search, "4/12/14, CCTV News,
<http://english.cntv.cn/2014/04/12/ARTI1397286442822737.shtml> #KRUGER]

Chinese President Xi Jinping met with visiting Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott Friday afternoon at the Great Hall of the People in downtown Beijing. **Xi expressed gratitude for Australia's search for the missing Malaysia**

Airlines Flight MH370, adding that China will continue searching for the flight and stay in close communication with the Australian side. Abbott also expressed gratitude for the immediate assistance that China

provided for Australia when the search for MH370 shifted from the northern corridor to the southern corridor in Australia. **"China was**

the very first country to provide ships for the search, and we've been very grateful for the help" he said. At a luncheon in Shanghai today, Abbott said he was confident that the signals picked up in the search were from the black

box of the missing plane. The plane disappeared on March 8 en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing with 239 people on board. The flight recorder could help solve the mystery of why the plane veered so far off course. The battery of the black box usually lasts for only a month and is expected to die very soon. During the meeting, Xi said Abbott's leadership of such a delegation to China showed the great importance and sincerity that the Australian side has attached to developing bilateral ties. Both important countries in the Asia-Pacific Region, China and Australia share broad and important common interests and have huge potential for cooperation, said Xi.

He said China is willing to work with Australia to push forward their strategic partnership and maintain close high-level exchanges and multi-level dialogues so as to increase political mutual trust. The president called on the two sides to speed up negotiations on a bilateral free trade

deal, and hoped that Australia could offer good conditions for investment by Chinese enterprises in Australia. The two sides should boost exchanges and cooperation in the areas of military, combating transnational crime, and culture, and strengthen coordination and cooperation, he said. He also called for joint efforts in coping with global challenges, such as climate change and cyber security. Noting that China and Australia will host the summit of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Beijing and the G20 Leaders Summit this year, respectively, Xi said the two sides should support each other in order to ensure positive results from the two meetings. Abbott said that China's development is an opportunity for Australia, the region and the world, and Australia is willing to be China's reliable partner in long-term cooperation. Abbott said he made the China visit a priority for his Northeast Asia visit, which aims to enhance bilateral strategic partnership and safeguard peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. **Australia is ready to work with China to accelerate talks for a free trade deal and welcomes Chinese enterprises to invest in Australia,** he said. He said **he hopes the two countries will beef up cooperation in the areas of finance, education, science and technology, culture and tourism, and jointly promote people-to-people exchanges.** He welcomed Xi to attend the G20 Leaders Summit and visit Australia. He also expects to participate in the APEC summit in Beijing in November. Before arriving in Beijing, Abbott attended the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2014 in south China's Hainan province and visited China's financial hub of Shanghai.

Mechanism – Mining

China's perfect for deep sea metallurgical mining – have the motive because of resource crunch and means given recent efforts

Economic Times 14

{“China Speeds up Indian Ocean Exploration for Minerals,” Xinhua News Agency via the Economic Times, 2/26, http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-02-26/news/47705593_1_polymetallic-sulphide-ore-deposit-international-seabed-authority-state-oceanic-administration}

China has said its research vessel surveying polymetallic deposits in the Indian Ocean has discovered two hydrothermal and four hydrothermal anomaly areas as the resource-hungry country stepped up efforts to extract minerals from the seabed. China's State Oceanic Administration (SOA) hailed achievements by Chinese scientists. The SOA said that scientists onboard the "Dayang-1" research vessel discovered two seafloor hydrothermal areas and four hydrothermal anomaly areas, and deepened understanding about the overall area. They also gained insight on the origins of carbonate hydrothermal areas, and made successful attempts to explore for sulfide, state-run Xinhua news agency quoted the SOA as saying. Hydrothermal sulfide is a kind of seabed deposit containing copper, zinc and precious metals such as gold and silver. **Firming up its foothold** in India's backyard, China has gained approval in 2012 to explore a 10,000 sq km polymetallic sulphide ore deposit in an international seabed region of the southwest Indian Ocean. The 15-year approval was secured by China from the International Seabed Authority (ISA). China's booming economy has forced it to look for minerals abroad. China also has obtained exclusive rights to prospect in a 75,000-square-km polymetallic nodule ore deposit in the east Pacific Ocean in 2001.

Mechanism – Offshore Wind

China empirically solves offshore wind best – US piecemeal structure comparatively results in failure

Conathan 11

[Michael, is the Director of Ocean Policy at American Progress. His work focuses on driving progressive solutions to the multitude of problems facing the world's oceans. Prior to joining American Progress, Mike spent five years staffing the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation's Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard—initially serving a one-year appointment as a Dean John Knauss Marine Policy Fellow before joining the committee full-time as a professional staff member in 2007,"National Ocean Policy: A Path to America's Ocean Future ,"October 26, 2011,Center for American Progress Action Fund, <http://www.americanprogressaction.org/issues/green/report/2011/10/26/10451/national-ocean-policy-a-path-to-americas-ocean-future/> #KRUGER]

A June 2011 report by the nonpartisan Joint Ocean Commission, comprised of members of both the Pew and U.S. Ocean Commissions, expressed strong ongoing support for comprehensive ocean planning and the National Ocean Policy, stating, "the current sector-by-sector management system is incapable of providing the integrated, comprehensive, and flexible approach needed to ensure that conflicts among proposed uses are minimized and potential benefits enhanced." In fact, strategic planning maximizes organizational efficiency and use of taxpayer dollars. Contrary to the false depiction of the National Ocean Policy as excessive government regulation, it will bring all interested parties to the table before key management decisions are made. This will improve opportunities for industry, communities, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to participate in the planning process and facilitate sustainable economic growth by providing transparency and predictability for economic investments. The alternative is allowing developers of individual projects to drive the regulatory process without adequate guidance from regulators or input from alternate stakeholders, a process that has been shown to lead to a seemingly endless string of lawsuits, political quagmires, and a poisonous investment climate. There is no better example of the inefficiencies inherent in the piecemeal system than the offshore wind industry. Offshore wind is a viable and rapidly growing piece of the energy picture in other parts of the world. Today European countries have installed nearly 3,000 megawatts of offshore wind facilities, and **Europe and China combined have permitted more than 40,000 megawatts of wind turbines in their oceans. The U**^{nited}**S**^{tates} **has permitted exactly 488 megawatts**, and we have yet to break ground on our first turbine.

Mechanism – Oil Drilling

China is a worldwide power in oil – best service, supply chain and equipment

Zhu and Callas 4/15

[Charlie Zhu is Chief Correspondent, Asia Energy Companies for Reuters, Andrew is an EMEA desk head at Reuters, "China Inc joins the big league in oil and gas services, "February 15th, 2014, Reuters, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/14/china-oil-equipment-idUSL3N0N00F920140414> #KRUGER]

Global oil companies are increasingly turning to China for services and equipment, attracted by lower costs and a newly acquired expertise **that is challenging more established rivals. State-run and privately controlled Chinese rig makers, oil and gas services and engineering firms are showing up in the supply chain everywhere from the Middle East, the North Sea and North America** to frontier areas like Mozambique. **Chinese yards, having come from nowhere in less than a decade, are building more** jack-up **rigs** - the most common offshore rig used for shallow water drilling - **than all the other yards in the world put together,** data from industry consultants IHS Petrodata shows. **Helped by strong government support,** plentiful labour and an abundant supply of raw materials like steel, **China could become a major offshore oil equipment manufacturing hub in less than 10 years,** industry executives say, just like Singapore and South Korea overtook the United States and Europe in the 1990s. **"The Chinese provide products with better value,"** said Scott Darling, Hong-Kong based head of Asia oil and gas research at JPMorgan, which hosted an investor tour of the Middle East last month to study the competitiveness of Chinese energy equipment and services suppliers. **"And they are experts in managing supply chains, thanks to their domestic experiences."** **The rise of Chinese energy** equipment manufacturers and services firms overseas, partly fuelled by the rapid expansion of state energy giants, **is putting pressure on established companies** including Singapore oil rig makers Keppel Corp and Sembcorp Marine, and land drilling giant National-Oilwell Varco Inc (NOV). To stay ahead, both Keppel and Sembcorp are increasingly building more sophisticated equipment, an area where Chinese firms still lack expertise. Leading the Chinese overseas expansion are state-controlled shipyards and units of state giants China National Petroleum Corp (CNPC), parent of PetroChina, Sinopec Group and China National Offshore Oil Corp (CNOOC). Chinese companies won over half the global orders for jackup rigs last year, up from around a third between 2008 and 2012, data from IHS Petrodata showed. In the area of land drilling equipment, a number of privately run companies have emerged as major overseas players. These include Honghua Group Ltd, the second-largest land rig manufacturer globally with 80 percent of revenue driven by overseas orders, and Hilong Holding Ltd, which started its overseas foray in 2005 and is now the world's second-largest drill pipe maker after Houston-based NOV. "Drill pipes are crucial to oil producers. Previously their drilling schedules were sort of dictated by just one company, NOV," Amy Zhang, Hilong's chief strategy officer, told Reuters. "Now clients have more options. We filled in the gaps." **CRUDE AND CLUNKY Manufacturing energy equipment is an expensive, labour-intensive and lengthy process, and with global energy firms trying to cut costs, the affordability of the services offered by Chinese firms has trumped their relative lack of experience.** Exxon Mobil Corp, Total SA, BP PLC and Royal Dutch Shell have all pledged to cap spending due to pressure from their shareholders, who want more generous payouts before cyclical oil prices start heading lower. China's oil and petrochemical equipment exports were averaging at around \$18 billion a year in the past few years, equivalent to the annual capital spending budget of a mid-sized international oil company, industry data showed. Shell is currently the biggest buyer of equipment and services from China among its foreign rivals. Its China procurement jumped to \$3 billion last year from \$1.9 billion in 2012 and \$1 billion a year earlier, Shell China spokesman Jiangtao Shi said, adding that one third of its 2013 China procurement was earmarked for projects outside China. Lower costs appear to be one of the main attractions. COSCO Corp, China State Shipbuilding Corp, China Shipbuilding Industry Corp, Yantai CIMC Raffles and Offshore Oil Engineering Corp can build a jack-up rig for \$170-180 million, significantly lower than the \$200-220 million price tag for the same rig built in Singapore. Chinese manufacturers can also make land rigs, drilling pipes, bits, modules, pumps and valves at up to half the price of the same equipment made elsewhere. Prices are so competitive that the United States in 2012 slapped hefty anti-dumping duties on imports of Chinese seamless steel pipes, including pipes used for oil and gas drilling. **"We export a lot of petroleum and petrochemical gears. Most of them are crude and clunky stuff but we make money from them,"** Zhang Kang, senior consultant at Sinopec, told Reuters. "We also try to make more sophisticated equipment."

Mechanism – Renewables

China's leading renewables development now – 5 year plan set the tone

CCICED Committee, 2011, China Council for International Cooperation on Energy and Development, "CCICED 2011 Annual General Meeting,"

http://www.cciced.net/encciced/event/AGM_1/2011agm/proceedings/201205/P020120524364301295038.pdf

Green development has become a **trend of times**. A new round of industrial and scientific and technological innovation is under sprout and multiplying. **We will push forward** the multi energy clean development, improve the utilization of efficiency of energy resources and reduce resources consumption to the greatest extent. We will plan, build and reconstruct different industrial parks according to the requirement of circular economy, and establish the industrial system by the recycling chain. We will also complete the resources recycling system, and promote the utilization of **renewable resources in large scale**. We encourage the use of green products, carrying out green shopping, living in green style and green consumption. Developing a circular economy will not only save resources and reduce pollution from the source, but also play a role in "green development", as is stated in the "12th Five-Year Plan". In line with principles of reduction, reuse and recycling, we should give priority to reduction, aiming to improve resource efficiency. We need to promote the development of a recycling economy throughout production, circulation and consumption. Moreover, we should accelerate the construction of a resource recycling system for the whole society. We also need step up the implementation of cleaner production in agriculture, industry, construction, business services and other key areas, and bring pollutants and emissions under control from the source throughout the entire process, while reducing resource consumption. We need a sound resource recycling system for renewables, establish and improve systems of classified garbage recovery, sealed shipping, and central treatment. We should promote green consumption patterns and lifestyle, advocating a civilized, economical, and green **low-carbon consumption concept in the whole society**. We should put green government procurement into practice, and gradually raise the proportions of energy-saving and water-saving products as well as recycled products; strengthen policy support such as fiscal and financial policies, technical support, and planning guidance; improve laws, regulations and standards; establish the system of extended producer responsibility; develop technologies and product catalogues regarding circular economy; and establish a **renewable product identification system** and a sound statistics and assessment system for circular economy.

They're feasible, cheap, and desired now – China's perfect

WWF, 2 – 19 – 14, The WWF is an international wildlife conservation that promotes reduction of pollution, "Groundbreaking analysis shows China's renewable energy future within reach," <http://wwf.panda.org/?216412/China-renewables-report>

By embracing conservation measures and renewable energy, China can transition to **an 80 percent** renewable electric power system **by 2050** at far less cost than continuing to rely on coal, according to a new report from WWF-US. As a result, China's carbon emissions from power generation could be 90 percent less than currently projected levels in 2050 without compromising the reliability of the electric grid or slowing economic growth. The China's Future Generation report was prepared by the Energy Transition Research Institute (Entri) for WWF and uses robust computer modeling to simulate four scenarios based on **today's proven technology**: a Baseline, High Efficiency, High Renewables, and

Low-Carbon Mix scenario. To develop its findings, Entri examines China's electricity supply and demand on an hour-by-hour basis through 2050 using its advanced China Grid Model. "By fully embracing energy conservation, efficiency and renewables, China has the potential to demonstrate to the world that economic growth is possible while sharply reducing the emissions that drive unhealthy air pollution and climate change," said WWF's China Climate and Energy Program Director Lunyan Lu. "This research shows that with strong political will, China can prosper while eliminating coal from its power mix within the next 30 years." In addition to ramping up development of renewable power sources, the world's most populous and energy-hungry nation will need to simultaneously pursue aggressive energy efficiency initiatives to reduce electricity demand. These efficiencies, including bold standards for appliances and industrial equipment, can reduce annual power consumption in 2050 by almost half, which would set the gold standard for these products globally and make the shift to a renewables-based power system possible. "This research allows Chinese leaders to put the questions of technical feasibility aside and economic viability aside. Instead, it is time to **focus on how to enact the right policies and establish the right institutions** to ensure that China's citizens and economy are receiving **clean, renewable electricity**," said Lu. "The report shows that today's technology can get China **within striking distance** of WWF's vision of a future powered **solely by renewable energy**." The analysis also describes recent Chinese regulatory efforts and challenges to increasing the percentage of renewable electricity in the country, while providing a set of targeted recommendations for Chinese leaders and policy makers on energy efficiency, prioritizing low-carbon electricity supply investments, allowing price changes to reflect the true cost of service, and prioritizing collection and analysis of key power usage data. "Both China and the United States are at a **crossroads** where leaders **need to choose** between a future where healthy communities are powered by clean, renewable energy or a future darkened by air pollution and the dangerous effects of climate change," said Lou Leonard, WWF's US vice president for climate change. "This year, as all countries develop new national climate targets in advance of talks in Paris, **our leaders need to choose that brighter future.** For Chinese leaders the choice is simple. This report shows that **renewables are doable**. China **can meet bold new targets with today's technologies while cutting energy costs.**"

Resolution – Development

China's best – huge push for development now

Xinhua 14 ["Xi advocates efforts to boost China's maritime power", Xinhuanet, 7/31/14, http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-07/31/c_132591246.htm]BZhu

BEIJING, July 31 (Xinhua) -- President Xi Jinping has championed efforts to build China into a maritime power, adding that the country will pursue "converging interests" with other countries in oceanic development. At a study session with members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee on Tuesday, Xi called for efforts to learn more about and further manage maritime development. China will safeguard its maritime rights and interests, and make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, he said. Xi said China will adhere to the path of peaceful development, but "in no way will the country abandon its legitimate rights and interests, nor will it give up its core national interests." The president said China will "use peaceful means and negotiations to settle disputes and strive to safeguard peace and stability." Meanwhile, he stressed that China will prepare to cope with complexities, enhance its capacity in safeguarding maritime rights and interests, and resolutely safeguard its maritime rights and interests. The country will adhere to the policy of "shelving disputes and carrying out joint development" for areas over which China owns sovereign rights, while also promoting mutually beneficial and friendly cooperation and seeking and expanding common converging interests with other countries, Xi said. In the 21st century, oceans and seas have an increasingly important role to play in a country's economic development and opening up to the outside world, he said. Their status has become more prominent in regards to safeguarding state sovereignty, national security and development interests, as well as the advancement of a country's ecological civilization. The oceans and seas have an increasingly important strategic status concerning global competition in the spheres of politics, economic development, military, and technology, he said. The key report to the 18th National Congress of the CPC held last November outlined the "maritime power" strategy, calling for enhanced capacity for exploiting marine resources, protecting the marine environment and safeguarding China's maritime rights and interests. At the study session, Xi underscored efforts to make marine industries a pillar of China's national economy. Relevant parties should improve the capability and enlarge the fields for exploiting marine resources so as to "cultivate the marine economy into a new growth point of the country," he said. Xi also emphasized the "sustainable exploitation of marine resources," saying that exploitation and protection, as well as pollution control and ecological remediation, should all be taken into account. "All-out efforts should be made to curb the trend of the deterioration of the marine ecological environment," Xi said. "(The authorities) should be resolute in taking measures to achieve remarkable improvement in the marine ecological environment and ensure safe seafood, blue seas and skies, and clean beaches for the public," he said. Pollutants from land-based sources should be effectively controlled and the establishment of an ecological compensation mechanism should be accelerated, according to Xi. China should forcefully develop high-end and advanced oceanic technologies in order to build China into a maritime power, Xi noted. He urged relevant authorities to make breakthroughs in major fields like deep water, green and oceanic safety technologies and promote research and development of core technologies and key generic technologies that are essential for marine economic restructuring. "China's maritime cause has generally entered the best period of development after years of efforts," said the president. Xi said China must strive for unified development in the ocean and on land as well as seek a harmonious human-ocean relationship during the development. China will depend on the ocean to prosper and will steadily promote the building of its maritime power through peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation, he said. Zeng Hengyi, deputy chief engineer of the China National Offshore Oil Corp., and Gao Zhiguo, a researcher with the China Institute for Marine Affairs under the State Oceanic Administration, made representations and put forward their suggestions regarding maritime power at the session.

China leads ocean development

Rui **Zhao**, associate research fellow, "The Role of Ocean Industry in the Chinese National Economy: An Input-Output Analysis" May **2013**, Ocean Economy Department
National Marine Data and Information Service: Tianjin, China.
[www.miis.edu/media/view/32499/original/zhao]

The 21st century is the century of ocean and blue civilization. Economic globalization is **accelerating to push** inland economies to move toward the ocean economy.² Exploration and protection of ocean resources play **an important role** in sustainable development, **especially in China** who has a vast sea territory. Since China adopted the policy of “reform and opening” in 1978, China has witnessed the **rapid development of marine resources**, especially in the recent decade. China’s marine economy has maintained a higher growth rate than that of the national economy during the same period, yet it still has certain disparities with the global marine economy. As mentioned above, **a new era of the ocean economy in China has started**; the ocean economy will increase greatly in the near future.

According to the 2011 statistical bulletin of China’s Ocean Economy, the Ocean economy in China accounts for no more than 10 percent of China’s gross domestic product (GDP), and it is mainly centered on traditional industries such as fishing, transport and tourism. Emerging industries, including marine-related biomedicine, power, chemicals and seawater utilization, only account for five percent of marine output. Therefore, in this research, I will focus on traditional industries including the ocean transport industry, coastal tourism industry, shipbuilding industry

and marine fishery industry [15]. According to the China marine statistical yearbook 2011, major marine industries’ effects on value added of the national marine economy in 2010 reached 1618.78 billion Yuan, **up 17.4% from** the previous year (unless otherwise specified, the growth rate is calculated in the comparable price). The coastal tourism and marine communications and transportation industry **still played a dominant role** [16].

Resolution – Exploration

China should lead ocean exploration – Jiaolong tech is world class, leading commitment/will, private sector support

Yuanqing 14

{Sun, syndicated columnist on Chinese governmental policy, "China Takes Lead In Underwater Exploration," China Daily: Asia, 7/3, http://www.chinadailyasia.com/lifestyle/2014-07/03/content_15146050.html#THUR}

The Jiaolong submersible won the 2014 Hans Hass Fifty Fathoms Award in Sanya, Hainan province, in June. The award is jointly given by the Historical Diving Society Hans Hass Award Committee and Swiss watchmaker Blancpain. The submersible, independently developed in China, reached as deep as **7,062 meters** in the Mariana Trench in the western Pacific Ocean in 2012, setting a **new record** among Chinese divers. The committee initiated a double prize for Cui Weicheng, deputy chief designer of Jiaolong, for his individual achievements, and the State Oceanic Administration for its support in building the submersible. The award has been honoring individuals for excellence in underwater science and technology since 2003. Previous recipients include renowned film director and diving pioneer James Cameron and Stan Waterman, pioneering underwater film producer and photographer. This is the first time a Chinese project has won the award. "Today, **it is China that is leading the world in its commitment to manned deep ocean exploration,**" says Krov Menuhin, chairman of the award committee and advisory board member at the Historical Diving Society, an international non-profit organization that studies man's underwater activities and promotes public awareness of the ocean. "And the far-sighted vision, the courage and the immense engagement to implement this program is in keeping with the pioneering spirit of Hans Hass. He entered the ocean with the same vision, courage and commitment," he says. The winners received a framed cast bronze plaque, with an image of Hans Hass, designed by ocean artist Wyland. And Blancpain presented them Fifty Fathoms Bathyscaphe diving watches with specially engraved cases. The brand will serve as the official time keeper for Jiaolong's future underwater expeditions. It also announced a collaboration with the State Oceanic Administration to launch projects to raise public consciousness of the ocean in China in the coming years. The details are still being discussed. "We are **very impressed** with Jiaolong with its ability to constantly dive into new depths, especially its crew, whose courage, focus and action enabled them to reach new frontiers all the time," says Marc Junod, vice-president and head of sales at Blancpain. The research and development of Jiaolong **basically started from zero** in 2002. None of the crew members had seen, let alone been in, a virtual submersible before. Fu Wentao, one of the oceanauts of Jiaolong, shared his experience underwater, including encounters with curious creatures. "Unlike the terrestrial creatures, those under the water are not cautious at all. They are actually very curious and will even swim toward us," Fu says. Cui is planning to launch a project to develop a submersible that will be able to dive **as deep as 11,000 meters** with financial support from both the government and the private sector. "The **combination will fuel faster development in underwater science,**" Cui says. "The sea is vast and rich, but we have a lot of research to do before we can exploit it."

Answers

A2: No Money

No funding shortfalls – relatively MORE money than western states like the US and investment NOW

Yuanqing 14

{Sun, syndicated columnist on Chinese governmental policy, "China Takes Lead In Underwater Exploration," China Daily: Asia, 7/3, http://www.chinadailyasia.com/lifestyle/2014-07/03/content_15146050.html#THUR}

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China's economy is booming – they have room to spend

Kenny 2/4

[Charles, is a Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Development. This article is adapted from his book, The Upside of Down: Why the Rise of the Rest is Great for the West, "China's Booming Economy is Nothing to Fear," February 4th, 2014, TIME, <http://time.com/4613/chinas-booming-economy-is-nothing-to-fear/#KRUGER>]

Last week, during his State of the Union address, President Obama announced, "the United States is better-positioned for the 21st century than any other nation on Earth." **While it isn't quite clear what indicators he was using to make that statement, we know one measure he wasn't using: size. It's only a matter of time before China overtakes the U.S. as the world's largest economy,** thanks to economic growth that has been four or five times faster than the U.S. over the last couple decades. For all the last few years have been grim economic times for America, the U.S. still ranks sixth out of 175 countries in average income. But Americans have already lost bragging rights as the world's largest trading nation, and **China may have overtaken the U.S. as world's largest economy as well, according to former International Monetary Fund economist Arvind** Subramanian. Even the more pessimistic of China-watchers appear to agree the U.S. will drop to second place by decade's end at the latest. Will this doom the U.S. to a penurious future of lower average incomes, as it slowly sinks into the stagnant backwaters of the global economy?

If they win cost is a key question, we win the debate – China's ahead of the US

Kenneth **Rapoza**, Contributor to Forbes, "By the Time Obama Leaves Office, U.S. No Longer No. 1", 3/23/2013, Forbes [<http://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2013/03/23/within-three-years-u-s-no-longer-no-1/>]

By 2016, the United States will no longer be the world's No. 1 economy. That title will be handed over to none other than the current No. 2: China. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris said in report published this week that China was on course to surpass the U.S. economy in just three short years. That's about the time President Barack Obama will end his second term. The next president will potentially be the first one since World War II that didn't govern the world's most powerful economy. Most forecasts, however, have China's economy at No. 1 in 2020. "From a long-range perspective, China has now overtaken the Euro area and is on course to become the world's largest economy around 2016, after allowing for price differences," OECD said in its China report released this week.

A2: No Will

Fiat solves their warrants – if a reasonable assumption of affirmative fiat involves guaranteed passage of the plan, then a reciprocal understanding for the negative is that they can ensure the CP gets done and supported. If the negative can lose on the (un)popularity of the advocacy almost all CP and K alts vanish

Yes will – huge SQ push

Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, “Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean,” APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

To **break with the inertia of the past**, Beijing has sought to foster a **greater maritime consciousness** in Chinese society. Despite the nation's meager stock of maritime lore, China's strategic elites have turned to history to help **cultivate an affinity** among the Chinese body politic for seagoing ventures in Southeast and South Asia, **mustering popular support** for oceanic endeavors. **Hugely popular** both in China and throughout maritime Asia, Zheng He helps Beijing reorient Chinese citizens **toward the sea**, instilling in them a sense of mission. –Today we are commemorating Zheng He's voyages, editorializes the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, –to promote the ethos with patriotism as the core...to strengthen the sense of identification with Chinese civilization and...strengthen the cohesiveness and the attraction of the Chinese nation. ⁶ Adds the Liberation Army Daily, the influential mouthpiece of the PLA General Political Department: The seas are not only wide roads towards international exchange and a treasury of valuable strategic resources for sustainable human development, but are also an important field in the world strategic pattern in which large powers strengthen their strategic positions and diplomatic voices. The seas have already become —new command fields in international competition.... About 600 years ago, Zheng He led a huge fleet overseas in an effort to materialize glory and dreams through the blue waves. Today the task of materializing the blue dream of peaceful use of the seas has been assigned to our generation by history.⁷

Negative – Influence DA

1NC

Shell

Continued Chinese non-military ocean explorations key to boost Chinese soft power (and hard power via navy)

Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, “Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean,” APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

China grabbed headlines in late 2008 when it dispatched two destroyers and a combat logistics ship to the Gulf of Aden on counterpiracy duty. Over the ensuing months, the People’s Liberation Army Navy (PLAN, or PLA Navy) demonstrated capabilities **that have eluded it** to date, including the capacity to replenish fuel and stores far from Chinese shores, to conduct repairs without the benefit of a nearby Chinese shipyard, and to conduct on-station relief between one detachment and its replacement. By all accounts, the Chinese flotilla **coordinated its actions smoothly** with the U.S.-led Task Force 151, the European Union’s Operation Atalanta, and the individual naval contingents trying to hold open a transit corridor through the Gulf of Aden. In so doing, the **PLAN compelled Western observers to keep revising their once-mocking estimate of Chinese prowess** on the high seas. The deployment **also laid down a marker on the prospects for a maritime entente** in the Indian Ocean, going against widespread notions (especially in India) that a Chinese presence in the region would menace regional security. The PLA Navy is entering unfamiliar territory as its vessels cruise the Gulf of Aden, despite the seemingly inoffensive and even healthful nature of counterpiracy patrols. For the past several years, Beijing has been attempting to — shape the diplomatic and strategic environment in maritime Asia, projecting an image of itself as an **innately trustworthy great power**. Beijing has retailed the story of Zheng He, the Ming Dynasty eunuch admiral who voyaged to destinations throughout the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean six centuries ago, **renewing the Sinocentric system of diplomacy and commerce that has characterized Asian politics for millennia**. The Ming expeditions were almost wholly nonviolent—a point Beijing **never fails to hammer** home with Asian interlocutors. This is the kind of narrative that appeals both to sentiment among the Chinese populace **and to key audiences** throughout Southeast and South Asia, where Chinese leaders **may see fit to exercise naval power**. An attractive vision of China, they hope, **will avert the tendency of lesser powers to band together to balance Chinese power**. Until now, Chinese diplomats have had the luxury to tell China’s story how they wanted, since deployments of PLAN forces beyond East Asia remained abstract. Beijing neither saw the need nor boasted the capacity to maintain strong forces far from Chinese shores. Despite the vast differences between the dynastic China of antiquity and today’s communist China, Beijing hopes to convince key audiences it remains pacific in outlook—and thus can be counted on not to abuse the sea power it is amassing. By depicting itself as an **inherently defensive power**, China has set a standard for its behavior at sea. Fellow Asian powers will hold it to this lofty standard— measuring its actions against the story line Chinese leaders have developed around the Zheng He voyages.

Chinese soft power is awesome – solves Chinese economic growth, ASEAN cohesion, free trade and SCS war

Jain 13

{Shresht, Researcher at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, “South China Sea: Beijing Likely to Employ Soft Power?” #4043, 18 July, <http://www.ipcs.org/article/china/south-china-sea-beijing-likely-to-employ-soft-power-4043.html#THUR>}

Hitherto, the real challenge for China in the South China Sea has been to safeguard its sovereignty. However, **for Beijing to cater to its energy demands and domestic economy, it is expected to lessen its dependency upon hard power and rely more on the soft power it possesses.** Why it is important for China to embrace soft power in the SCS? What could be the major components of soft power measures? And lastly, to what extent, this approach will restore confidence among the claimants of the South China Sea? South China Sea and Beijing's Soft Power In Beijing's perspective the effectiveness of soft power vis-à-vis the SCS dispute will **depend** on, firstly its ability to shape the preferences of other claimants; Secondly, its ability to legitimate Chinese values, culture and policies; and lastly, its capacity to construct rules and norms which limits other's activities (majorly the United States). **In contrast to China's reliance upon its military** in the region, the PRC possesses advantages of **abundant soft power resources**. Cultural exchange between China and Africa can be a representative example of how China has been spreading its soft power. The commitment ranges from health and financial assistance to academic and cultural exchanges. China's **expanding soft power** might be demonstrated by taking a look at China's economic growth and economic engagement with numerous African nations. China's development of trade and infrastructural investment on the African mainland and the spread of Chinese-led Confucius centres could give a positive impression about China towards individuals in Africa. In context of Southeast Asia, **both China and its neighbours enunciate a broader idea of soft power**. China **appears to be using soft power** to incrementally push Japan, Taiwan and the United States. For instance, China's aid to Philippines in 2003 and to Indonesia in 2002 was roughly greater than the United States. Beijing has also rebuilt relations with South Asian's ethnic Chinese organisations, and in nations like Cambodia, a feeder system has been created in which Cambodian student attend Chinese-language school funded from the sources in mainland China. Similarly, China **does not want to take the risk** of sacrificing its domestic economy by taking coercive measures. China's leverage over Southeast Asia includes major economic interest. As late as the 1990s, the US and Japan were major economic partners of Southeast Asia. No longer- China has displaced both to become the major trading partner to the region. With ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement as a centrepiece, China has negotiated a **plethora of economic agreements** with the region including an array of infrastructure projects linking Southeast with southern interior China. In addition to free trade agreements with Southeast Asia, Beijing is negotiating closely with individual Southeast Asian states. In order for China to dangle budgetary carrots before the members of the ASEAN it is important to take some steps closer to its peaceful rise. The Rationale: Quest for Energy Security China's demand for oil and gas resources and its drive for energy security are **a political challenge of global dimension.** The failure to persuade ASEAN states to cooperate on energy security **may lead to disastrous consequences. It can only do so by placing mechanisms which allows Sino-ASEAN joint exploration.** As a country increasingly dependent on oil, China believes the U.S and the major western oil companies wield influence over the world oil market and oil industries. China has earned limited rate of investment (ROI) on its investment in the energy sector in the South China Sea as it has already made headway in the same in the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, Russia, Africa and Latin America. One of the reasons for low ROI is due to the opaqueness in the quantum of resources that the Islands and reefs in the South China Sea has. Secondly, China is squandering time and money by expanding its naval fleet well beyond what is required to protect its coast and sea line of communications. It is wary of foreign oil companies conducting joint explorations with ASEAN countries. Will Chinese Soft Power Work? The improvement at the ARF is acknowledged as a huge step towards the peaceful resolution of the dispute. The reception of the guidelines lessened pressures and promoted Confidence Building Measures (CBM's). Also given the economic leverage that China has on the South East Asian nations, it certainly **would not want to lose its place** to the US or Japan in playing the role of major funder or technology provider in the joint development to explore oil and gas reserves.

SCS conflicts causes extinction

Wittner 11, Professor of History at SUNY Albany

(Is a Nuclear War With China Possible?, www.huntingtonnews.net/14446)

While nuclear weapons exist, there remains a danger that they will be used. After all, for centuries national conflicts have led to wars, with nations employing their deadliest weapons. The current deterioration of U.S. relations with China might end up providing us with yet another example of this phenomenon. The gathering tension between the United States and China is clear enough. Disturbed by China's growing economic and military strength, the U.S. government recently challenged China's claims in the South China Sea, increased the U.S. military presence in Australia, and deepened U.S. military ties with other nations in the Pacific region. According to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, the United States was "asserting our own position as a Pacific power." But need this lead to nuclear war? Not necessarily. And yet, there are signs that it could. After all, both the United States and China possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. The U.S. government threatened to attack China with nuclear weapons during the Korean War and, later, during the conflict over the future of China's offshore islands, Quemoy and Matsu. In the midst of the latter confrontation, President Dwight Eisenhower declared publicly, and chillingly, that U.S. nuclear weapons would "be used just exactly as you would use a bullet or anything else." Of course, China didn't have nuclear weapons then. Now that it does, perhaps the behavior of national leaders will be more temperate. But the loose nuclear threats of U.S. and Soviet government officials during the Cold War, when both nations had vast nuclear arsenals, should convince us that, even as the military ante is raised, nuclear saber-rattling persists. Some pundits argue that nuclear weapons prevent wars between nuclear-armed nations; and, admittedly, there haven't been very many—at least not yet. But the Kargil War of 1999, between nuclear-armed India and nuclear-armed Pakistan, should convince us that such wars can occur. Indeed, in that case, the conflict almost slipped into a nuclear war. Pakistan's foreign secretary threatened that, if the war escalated, his country felt free to use "any weapon" in its arsenal. During the conflict, Pakistan did move nuclear weapons toward its border, while India, it is claimed, readied its own nuclear missiles for an attack on Pakistan. At the least, though, don't nuclear weapons deter a nuclear attack? Do they? Obviously, NATO leaders didn't feel deterred, for, throughout the Cold War, NATO's strategy was to respond to a Soviet conventional military attack on Western Europe by launching a Western nuclear attack on the nuclear-armed Soviet Union. Furthermore, if U.S. government officials really believed that nuclear deterrence worked, they would not have resorted to championing "Star Wars" and its modern variant, national missile defense. Why are these vastly expensive—and probably unworkable—military defense systems needed if other nuclear powers are deterred from attacking by U.S. nuclear might? Of course, the bottom line for those Americans convinced that nuclear weapons safeguard them from a Chinese nuclear attack might be that the U.S. nuclear arsenal is far greater than its Chinese counterpart. Today, it is estimated that the U.S. government possesses over five thousand nuclear warheads, while the Chinese government has a total inventory of roughly three hundred. Moreover, only about forty of these Chinese nuclear weapons can reach the United States. Surely the United States would "win" any nuclear war with China. But what would that "victory" entail? A nuclear attack by China would immediately slaughter at least 10 million Americans in a great storm of blast and fire, while leaving many more dying horribly of sickness and radiation poisoning. The Chinese death toll in a nuclear war would be far higher. Both nations would be reduced to smoldering, radioactive wastelands. Also, radioactive debris sent aloft by the nuclear explosions would blot out the sun and bring on a "nuclear winter" around the globe—destroying agriculture, creating worldwide famine, and generating chaos and destruction. Moreover, in another decade the extent of this catastrophe would be far worse. The Chinese government is currently expanding its nuclear arsenal, and by the year 2020 it is expected to more than double its number of nuclear weapons that can hit the United States. The U.S. government, in turn, has plans to spend hundreds of billions of dollars "modernizing" its nuclear weapons and nuclear production facilities over the next decade. To avert the enormous disaster of a U.S.-China nuclear war, there are two obvious actions that can be taken. The first is to get rid of nuclear weapons, as the nuclear powers have agreed to do but thus far have resisted doing. The second, conducted while the nuclear disarmament process is occurring, is to improve U.S.-China relations. If the American and Chinese people are interested in ensuring their survival and that of the world, they should be working to encourage these policies.

Specific Links

Anti-Piracy

Anti-piracy missions key to Chinese soft power

Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, "Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean," APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

China's Maritime Soft Power and the Anti-Piracy Operation China's turn to its usable past has intersected with real events at sea. Until very recently, China has had the luxury of making claims about its inoffensive and stabilizing entry into the maritime domain while keeping its navy relatively close to home. China's neighbors had little basis to judge Beijing's invocation of history and cultural traditions since its lofty rhetoric far outstripped its material capabilities and naval activities in the region. Consequently, China's reassurances have been casually waved away as either cheap talk or as a temporary disguise behind which lay raw realpolitik thinking. Now, Beijing's sincerity can be put to the test. The PLAN'S anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden offer an important empirical case study for examining the validity of the Zheng He narrative. Several questions guide the following inquiry to measure the efficacy of Chinese maritime soft power and to assess the extent to which Beijing has been able to match deeds with words. Have the Chinese sought to link explicitly the escort mission to Chinese foreign policy principles and objectives consistent with the Zheng He narrative? How have the recipients of China's soft power message in the Indian Ocean basin responded to the presence of Chinese naval power? How will Chinese maritime soft power pay longer-term dividends? Some preliminary answers to these questions will highlight both the utility of and limits to Chinese soft power at sea. China's naval operations in Somali waters were not conceived overnight within a policy vacuum. For at least a decade, Chinese policymakers have anticipated the need to cope with non-traditional security (^M'iStS;^~) threats, which encompass drug and human trafficking, piracy, terrorism, humanitarian disasters, arms smuggling, cyber crime, international economic/financial crime, and pandemics. Analysts contend that active efforts to combat such challenges would not only fulfill China's responsibilities as a rising great power, but would also accrue soft power over time. As Wu Weixing explains: As China's international influence grows and experience in resolving hotspot problems accumulate, the international community's calls for China to shoulder big power responsibilities have increased day by day. To exhibit a responsible great power image to the international community not only benefits China's peaceful development, but also benefits the construction of a harmonious world.³⁹ The notion that contributions to international security would bolster Beijing's image on the world stage and telegraph China's peaceful rise clearly resonates with Chinese strategists. At the same time, Wu depicts an international environment that is highly receptive to China's exercise of its power commensurate with its emerging status.

Humanitarian Aid

Ocean development tied to humanitarian aid key to soft power – 04 Tsunami proves Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, "Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean," APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

Beijing's use of Zheng He as a **diplomatic tool** is also motivated in part by the relative paucity of the country's "hard" power. A **striking example** followed the December 2004 tsunami, when countries such as the United States, Japan, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand dispatched maritime assets to Indonesia to help in recovery operations off Aceh and the Sumatran coast. Beijing **demurred** from deploying naval forces to aid relief efforts—underscoring its inability to use military power to influence regional and world events. The goodwill generated by the U.S. Navy's exemplary tsunami relief effort was a particularly jarring episode for Beijing. In their surprisingly unsparing appraisals, Chinese analysts vividly portray Beijing's **sense of helplessness** when it witnessed—on the sidelines—America's **impressive conversion of its hard-edged power projection capabilities** into a humanitarian vehicle. As Qu Zhaowei laments: Although China had long wished to give full play to its own soft power in the region, because it did not possess adequate capabilities, **it could only watch the United States reverse its negative image** in the Asia-Pacific region since the Iraq War.¹⁰ According to Qu, Chinese fears that America's "**overwhelming soft power influence**" might negate China's engagement strategy in Asia spurred the PLAN to build large hospital ships as a strategic counter move. The tsunami experience, then, painfully demonstrated a harsh reality: hard power must play an effective role in underwriting soft power. As Bruce Elleman notes: When viewed in terms of the Confucian concept of ren, or "humaneness," Washington was **able to outshine Beijing** by far. China is **clearly aspiring to become a regional superpower** by using a whole range of government powers, including its military forces, **but when put to the test its naval forces failed.**" Beijing's lingering military weakness, inexperience in overseas environments, and deployment of forces to assure internal security in provinces such as Tibet and Xinjiang and regain control of Taiwan have prevented the PLA from building up forces in regions of real and growing interest. These strategic impediments and pressing priorities explain the inaction in 2004. **Without hard power** in these regions, **Beijing has turned to Zheng He as a stopgap**, deftly proliferating an admirable idea of China through its sophisticated historical narrative. This allows Chinese diplomats **some say** in Southeast and South Asian affairs while Beijing remains weak at sea. It also helps Beijing **mold diplomatic conditions** in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean basin in anticipation of a future buildup of naval power in regional waters, should Chinese leaders decide their interests warrant such a buildup. And its **invented soft power may give rise to an innocuous impression of China**, helping make the increasing Chinese political and military presence in coastal Asia **palatable if not welcome** to regional governments. History, then, influences China's outlook on maritime affairs, imbuing Beijing's oceanic aspirations with a sense of destiny. China's leadership routinely connects its grand strategy to past endeavors while attempting to conciliate its maritime neighbors. In short, **China's leaders are sculpting an impressive program of public diplomacy**, using the deeds of a venerated historical figure, backed by tangible signs of good faith, **to rally domestic and international support behind today's oceanic ventures.**

MH 370

Search key to Chinese soft power – spills over to ensure China Heg

Ping 14

[Bai, Columnist Specialized in China Politics, "China displays soft power in MH370 search", 4-19-14, China Daily, http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014planemissing/2014-04/19/content_17447521.htm]

As the frustrating, until now futile search for Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 wears on, some people may be wondering: How long will China continue its big and costly operation in the Indian Ocean? China has contributed nine warships and civilian vessels and six aircraft to the search mission fraught with twists and letdowns. It has already cost many millions of yuan according to some unofficial estimates. The Chinese navy's announcement early this week to cancel an international fleet review, partly because of the deployment of some of its most advanced hardware in the Indian Ocean, has underscored the onerousness of its commitments. Although search teams have seen little light at the end of the tunnel and the disappearance of the plane remains a mystery, China has shown no sign of relenting. Its top leaders have repeatedly pledged to make greater efforts and work with other countries to find the plane. Some cynics may interpret China's resolve as a mere show of its growing economic strength and rising naval capabilities. But many people see in China a nation that has made the moral decision to take care of its citizens wherever they may be. It's the power of attraction - not economic or military muscle - that captures people's hearts and that is what China desires to increase. For years, China has been exploring ways of translating potential sources of its soft power into real influence with some success. Major drives of public relations include hosting the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and the Shanghai 2010 World Expo, opening Confucius institutes across the world and the "relaunching" of the State media to provide more information about the country. But foreign countries' perception about China has more or less remained "one-sided", for they tend to associate its success on multiple fronts with the "China threat" theory or its problems with the "China collapse" theory, according to officials and experts concerned about the nation's image. While some in China still believe negative foreign views about China can be explained away by providing more information, many have realized that foreigners will continue to rely on their own media which reconstruct the image of China through a different lens. Harvard University's Joseph Nye, who coined the term soft power, has described it as a type of currency different from force or payoffs to engage in cooperation, or an attraction to shared values and the justness and duty of contributing to the achievement of those values. In laymen's language, the values and tenets associated with soft power could probably boil down to the protection of citizens' rights, democracy and the rule of law, with safeguarding of people's interests being at the core. The search for the lost plane with 239 people on board, including 154 Chinese passengers, is a good opportunity for China to showcase its people-first philosophy of governance. Its efforts have won accolades from home and abroad, which have ranged from being "determined and forceful" in its response to taking "the high moral ground" to being a "responsible superpower". This is not the first time China is carrying out a large operation to help its citizens in trouble overseas. In 2011, it evacuated more than 35,800 of its nationals from Libya during the political crisis in that country. The operation, according to Chinese media reports, involved 91 domestic chartered flights, 12 military flights, five cargo ferries, one escort ship, 35 foreign chartered flights, 11 trips by foreign passenger liners and some 100 bus runs. Yet the ongoing multinational search for MH370, arguably one of the largest in aviation history, has attracted much more global attention because of the potential loss of many human lives, daunting technical challenges and an increasingly intricate international situation. However long and costly the mission may be, China will continue to lead it full throttle. It must.

Internal Links

A2: Perm Solves/Not Zero Sum

American soft power rises directly trade off with Chinese ones – Perm fails

Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, “Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean,” APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

Given the uncertainties surrounding the prospects of China's maritime soft power, the United States should refrain from overreaction. Washington should cautiously accept some of Beijing's claims to leadership in Asian waters, conditioning its approval upon China's willingness to participate in regional maritime activities such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, which in theory should advance mutual political aims.

At the same time, the United States **must remain wary of China's efforts** to restore its supremacy in the region. If China's ancient mariner supplies Beijing a way to apply soft power, he also provides the United States with a measuring stick for China's intentions. Assuming the United States **wants to preserve its own preeminence** in Asia, it **must** watch for signs that China is deviating from the beneficent purposes embodied in its Zheng He diplomacy. As Washington confronts a more competitive environment for influence in South and Southeast Asia, it needs to devise a more coherent grand strategy of its own in the region, **lest the United States find itself less and less able to influence Asian affairs** or, in the worst case, **shut out of Asia altogether**.⁶² A forward military presence, in the form of ships, aircraft, and missiles, is no substitute for vigorous diplomacy. But America has supplied the international public good of free navigation—long taken for granted—for six decades now, asking little in return. Zheng He's era was fleeting by contrast, his endeavors occurred in a century long past, and in any event the Chinese Communist Party can scarcely claim credit for the Ming Dynasty's short-lived seafaring exploits. The tangible security benefits provided by U.S. maritime power now furnish a solid foundation for an American soft-power **counteroffensive**. Washington must build on this foundation, **lest it see its regional primacy go into decline**.

Perm can't resolve the link – soft power fights are zero sum meaning perm doesn't increase US' relative sway

Eades, 1/22/14

{Mark, Former Professor at Fudan University, Shanghai International Studies University, has published articles on China and Sino-US relations in publications like U.S. News & World Report and USA Today, “Soft Power, America vs. China: America Still Wins,” 1/22/14, <http://foreignpolicyblogs.com/2014/01/22/soft-power-america-vs-china-america-still-wins-2/>}

China is engaged in a soft-power war with America and the West. America may not have noticed this, but China has.

While America takes its soft power around the world for granted, **China struggles to win even the “hearts and minds” of its own citizens**.

“Soft power” is defined by Harvard political scientist Joseph Nye as “the ability to get what one wants by attraction and persuasion rather than coercion or payment.” In contrast, “hard power” refers to a nation's economic and military might. As Nye **writes** in reference to China: “Great powers try to use culture and narrative to create soft power **that** promotes their national interests, but it's not an easy sell when the message is inconsistent with their domestic realities.” Due to this inconsistency with domestic realities, and due to top-down government control over all of China's cultural production and soft-power activities around the world, according to Nye, **China suffers a “soft-power deficit” that will be difficult to overcome**. China's “soft-power deficit” has been discussed elsewhere by Nye and others. Arthur Guschin focused on “the incompatibility of the core audience in Western countries and the information product of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.” As Guschin observed, Western audiences are unlikely to be swayed by mass media material featuring “Chinese culture and language with ideologically driven news” controlled and censored by the Chinese government. Chinese academic Qiao Mu likewise commented that “government-funded efforts to promote Chinese culture overseas had failed because they were often viewed as propaganda.” When it comes to soft power, as I wrote in a recent article at the Asia Times, “China still just doesn't get it.” Due to government censorship, top-down control, and the inconsistency of its message with domestic realities, China's efforts to build itself “into a socialist cultural superpower” have met with little success. Chinese culture has considerable global influence, but this influence mostly comes from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Chinese American community in the United States, and other Chinese communities outside of mainland China. Mainland China contributes comparatively little to the world's appreciation of Chinese culture. As much as anyone may appreciate Chinese food, Chinese martial arts, Chinese philosophy, or a

Chinese New Year parade, mainland China's global image remains overwhelmingly negative. Mainland China has produced a bumper crop of excellent film directors, but those directors usually become world-famous only after their films are banned in mainland China. Mainland China has also produced a bumper crop of award-winning intellectuals, but most of those are either sitting in Chinese prisons or in exile abroad. The most popular label for any mainland Chinese cultural product is not "Made in China," but "Banned in China." Mainland China suffers a "soft-power deficit" not only abroad, but also at home. Even in mainland China, the official mainland version of "Chinese culture" is not very popular. American and Western culture, however, are immensely popular, particularly among young people. In the more than five years I have spent teaching in China, young Chinese people with whom I have spoken show remarkably little interest in mainland Chinese films, television shows, or popular music, and remarkably strong interest in American and Western cultural offerings. My Chinese students enjoy American movies, television, and pop music because they find these more interesting and imaginative than anything the Chinese government allows to be produced in China. Few of my students express any interest whatsoever in government-censored Chinese offerings. Don't ask me why, but apparently Miley Cyrus twerking is more fun for Chinese 18-year-olds to see than the Long March re-enacted by a People's Liberation Army patriotic Chinese opera troupe. And for some reason, online TV coverage of the 2012 U.S. presidential election was more interesting for my Chinese postgraduate students to watch than Chinese TV coverage of a simultaneous change of Chinese leadership in which the Chinese people had no say and the outcome was a foregone conclusion.

Go figure. The Chinese government is aware of this, and **doesn't like it one bit**. As I wrote in a recent post at Foreign Policy Blogs,

the Chinese Communist Party sees Western cultural influence in China **as a threat to its hold on**

power. This post includes several recent statements by Communist Party leaders on the threat of American and Western cultural influence particularly on young people in China. These statements feature the obsessive and repetitive use of Communist Party buzzwords and catch-phrases such as "Western hostile forces" (西方敌对势力) and Western "cultural infiltration" (文化渗透) **as threats to China's "ideological security" (意识形态安全)** necessitating intensified "ideological work" (思想工作) and proper "guidance of public opinion" (舆论导向). The Communist Party's fear of American and Western cultural influence in China is typified by a party statement from July 2012. The statement contends that China is engaged in a soft-power war with the West, especially the United States — an "ideological struggle" (意识形态斗争) and "competition in overall national strength" (国家综合国力竞争)

which it describes as a "war without smoke" (无硝烟战争). Then the statement goes on to accuse "Western hostile forces" of "cultural infiltration" and threatening China's "ideological security." Its enemies list includes major U.S. news organizations, Hollywood movies, and U.S. programs and charitable foundations such as the Fulbright program, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation, which sponsor educational and cultural programs with China. The soft-power war this statement described was not a war for global influence, but a war for the "hearts and minds" of China's own citizens. This statement and others like it are very revealing as to how the Communist Party views China's relations with the West and with Western culture. For Communist Party leaders, the influence of Western culture and Western democratic ideas in China are an object of fear. Lacking soft power even among its own citizens — particularly its young people — how can China expect to win any soft-power contest with America and the West internationally?

It's all zero-sum

Yi 10

(March 25, 2010, Xiaoxiong Yi- Associate Prof. of PoliSci & director of the China Institute @Marietta, "Reinventing America's smart power," Coshocton Tribune, I/n)

It is clear the rise of China's soft power, at America's expense, is an important issue that needs to be addressed. As Joseph Nye of Harvard University, who also invented the term "soft power" some 15 years ago, emphasized, "In today's information age, success depends not only on whose army wins, but also on whose story wins. Under the new conditions, a soft sell may prove more effective than a hard sell ... Power in a global information age, more than ever, will include a soft dimension of attraction as well as the hard dimensions of coercion and payment. Combining these dimensions effectively is called 'smart power.'" The United States was a smart power in the past. Serious challenges from China now are reducing America's influence internationally. The United States has to wake up and focus on the task of rediscovering how to be a smart power again.

Impact

Overview

We read a ton of internals in 1NC Jain – here are the impacts

Chinese economic collapse causes nuclear war

Kaminski 7 (Antoni Z., Professor – Institute of Political Studies, “World Order: The Mechanics of Threats (Central European Perspective)”, Polish Quarterly of International Affairs, 1, p. 58)

As already argued, the economic advance of China has taken place with relatively few corresponding changes in the political system, although the operation of political and economic institutions has seen some major changes. Still, tools are missing that would allow the establishment of political and legal foundations for the modern economy, or they are too weak. The tools are efficient public administration, the rule of law, clearly defined ownership rights, efficient banking system, etc. For these reasons, many experts fear **an economic crisis in China**. Considering the importance of the state for the development of the global economy, the crisis **would have serious global repercussions**. Its political ramifications could be no less dramatic owing to the special position the military occupies in the Chinese political system, and the existence of many potential vexed issues in East Asia (disputes over islands in the China Sea and the Pacific). **A potential hotbed of conflict is also Taiwan's status**. Economic **recession** and the related destabilization of internal policies **could lead to a political, or even military crisis**. The likelihood of the **global escalation** of the conflict **is high, as the interests of Russia, China, Japan, Australia and, first and foremost, the US clash in the region**.

ASEAN strength prevents extinction

Rajaratnam 92 (S., Former Deputy Prime Minister – Singapore, “ASEAN: The Way Ahead”, 9-1, <http://www.aseansec.org/13991.htm>)

Should regionalism collapse, then **ASEAN** too **will go the way of earlier regional attempts** like SEATO, ASA and MAPHILINDO. All that remains today of these earlier experiments are their bleached bones. **Should the new regional efforts collapse, then globalism**, the final stage of historical development, **will also fall apart**. Then **we will inevitably enter another Dark Ages and World War III**, fought this time not with gun-powder, but **with nuclear weapons** far more devastating than those exploded in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Free trade staves off extinction

Pazner 8 (Michael J., Faculty – New York Institute of Finance, Financial Armageddon: Protect Your Future from Economic Collapse, p. 137-138)

The rise in isolationism and **protectionism will bring about** ever more heated arguments and **dangerous confrontations** over shared sources of oil, gas, and other key commodities as well as factors of production that must, out of necessity, be acquired from less-than-friendly nations. Whether involving raw materials used in strategic industries or basic necessities such as food, water, and energy, efforts to secure adequate supplies will take increasing precedence in a world where demand seems constantly out of kilter with supply. **Disputes** over the misuse, overuse, and pollution of the environment and natural resources **will become more commonplace**. Around the world, such **tensions will give rise to full-scale military encounters**, often with minimal provocation. In some instances, economic conditions will serve as a convenient pretext for conflicts that stem from cultural and religious differences. Alternatively, **nations may look to divert attention away from domestic problems by channeling frustration and populist sentiment toward other countries** and cultures. Enabled by cheap technology and the waning threat of American retribution, **terrorist groups will likely boost the frequency and scale of their horrifying attacks**, bringing the threat of random violence to a whole new level. **Turbulent conditions will encourage aggressive saber rattling and interdictions by rogue nations** running amok. Age-old clashes will also take on a new, more heated sense of urgency. **China will likely assume an increasingly belligerent posture toward Taiwan, while Iran may embark on overt colonization** of its neighbors in the Mideast. Israel, for its part, may look to draw a dwindling list of allies from around the world into a growing number of conflicts. Some observers, like John Mearsheimer, a political scientists at the University of Chicago, have even speculated that an “intense confrontation” between the United States and China is “inevitable” at some point. More than a few disputes will turn out to be almost wholly ideological. Growing cultural and religious differences will be transformed from wars of words to battles soaked in blood. Long-simmering resentments could also degenerate

quickly, spurring the basest of human instincts and triggering genocidal acts. Terrorists employing biological or nuclear weapons will vie with conventional forces using jets, cruise missiles, and bunker-busting bombs to cause widespread destruction. Many will interpret stepped-up conflicts between Muslims and Western societies as the beginnings of a new world war.

SCS – A2: No Impact

Draws in the US – goes nuclear

San Juan 12

(Erick, Managing Director of NEWSASIA and a former Director IV of the National Security Council, “Who do we turn to?” <http://www.goldstardailynews.com.ph/opinion/who-do-we-turn-to.html>)

According to strategic observers, **territorial disputes in South China Sea** between countries in the region should be resolved only under international law while China believe that it must be between the parties involved in the dispute. Internationalization of these problems **can** reportedly cause undesirable consequences which could **drag the security of the region**. The **Asean** community **has** **seen this during the stand off between the Philippines and China**. The Philippine government is perceived to be a willing tool in the US expansionism. Even the US Coast guards took part in the said military exercises as part of the maritime security operation. The **American** government **is** even **willing to offer their services to the Asean nations to contain China**. The US assistant secretary for political and military affairs, Andrew Shapiro, talked about this with the military leadership of Thailand at a meeting in Bangkok last June 22. Shapiro added that his government’s defense establishment is ready to participate in creating a system of deterrence to any possible threat. The “permanent” stay of the US military in the region was perfectly achieved through the accreditation of their humanitarian and rescue operation centers. According to the “China Choice,” a new book written by Professor Hugh White of the Australia’s National University’s Strategic Studies and a veteran China watcher, **if America tries to be dominant**, if it tries **to keep China in the box**, that it has been in these last few decades, then **China’s going to push back. That’s going to make rivalry more likely**. Just like the Asean, **Australia will be faced with** that terrible situation of **having to make a choice between US and China**, which is really a choice we don’t want to make, we can’t afford to make. White added that **as rivalry grows, a clash could ensue and grow to a war**. the war **could become a nuclear war** if the two sides **aren’t very careful—a risk that we all have to be conscious of**.

SCS – A2: No War

Escalates—recent provocations, U.S. rhetoric, Philippines defense treaty, U.S. troops in the region, interest in controlling sea lanes, wrecks US/China relations

Carpenter, 12 (Ted Galen – senior fellow at the Cato Institute, July 10, “The Roiling South China Sea Dispute”, The National Interest, <http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-skeptics/the-roiling-south-china-sea-dispute-7178>)

The always **troublesome** **S**outh **C**hina **S**ea territorial **dispute** between China and its neighbors is **heating up again**. Vietnam and the Philippines currently **present** the **principal challenges** to China’s expansive claims in those waters. Unfortunately, **Washington** seems inclined to **back those challenges**, which creates the **danger of entangling** the **U**nited **S**tates in this emotional dispute.

Tensions flared this spring **when** the Philippines deployed several ships around Scarborough Shoal (which China calls Huangyan Island) to strengthen its claim. **Beijing reacted harshly** to that move, gradually **sending numerous** fishing vessels and **naval-patrol boats** to the area. It appeared that the bilateral quarrel was easing in June when the government of Benigno S. Aquino ordered his country’s ships to leave the area. The Chinese foreign ministry promptly praised that move as a welcome, conciliatory gesture.

But the **cordial atmosphere** between the two countries **soon faded**. Reports circulated that the **Aquino** government **intended** not only **to have the** Philippine **ships return** to the disputed waters but **also** that Manila would **ask the** **U**nited **S**tates **to** **initiate patrols** by aerial drones **to monitor Chinese moves** in the area. Although Aquino later denied that his government is seeking such patrols, **Beijing’s reaction** to the reports **was** just short of **furiosus**. An editorial in **China Daily** **accused Manila** **of being** “obsessed with playing the role of **troublemaker** in the South China Sea.” The latest episode, the editorial went on, “shows **Manila is determined to drag Washington in** to its maritime dispute with China. By seeking backup from the U.S. in its quarrel with Beijing, Manila has ignored the goodwill shown by Beijing and is trying hard to complicate the issue.”

Unfortunately, **Washington’s behavior** over the past year **gives** some **credibility** to China’s accusations. While attending an economic summit in Bali in November 2011, President **Obama** **went out of his way to highlight** the importance of the U.S. **defense alliance with the Philippines** and pledged to strengthen the relationship. **Chinese officials considered his comment worrisome** because it immediately followed Secretary of State **Clinton’s strongly pro-Philippines statements regarding the** rival claims in the **S**outh **C**hina **S**ea. “Any nation with a claim has a right to exert it,” Clinton said during a visit to Manila on November 16, “but they do not have a right to pursue it through intimidation or coercion.” She added that “**the** **U**nited **S**tates **will** always **be in the corner of the Philippines** and **we will** stand and **fight with you**.” The **Obama** administration backed up such rhetoric in early 2012 with a decision to **deploy additional troops to** that country—ostensibly to assist the **Manila** government in combating terrorism.

Such **rhetorical meddling** is especially troubling because the **U**nited **S**tates has a defense treaty with the **Philippines**. **If Chinese and Philippine forces** ever **come to blows** in the South China Sea, Washington is going to be in an awkward and dangerous position. **There** certainly **will be pressure**, both **from domestic hawks and** other U.S. **allies in East Asia, not to appease China**. But the **potential damage to** the crucial bilateral **relationship with China** if the United States chose to back the Philippines militarily—**even if outright war could be averted**—**is enormous**.

As the world’s leading maritime power, the United States is understandably concerned about the South China Sea territorial dispute—especially China’s breathtaking claims to well over half of the waters. Beijing’s position has important economic and strategic implications. Many of the **crucial oceanic routes** leading to Japan, South Korea and other countries in East Asia **run through the** **S**outh **C**hina **S**ea. **Chinese control of that** body of water **would give Beijing a grip on the** **economic jugulars** of all of those nations and might cause Washington’s **East Asian** allies to reassess their close ties to the United States.

Nevertheless, the **Obama** administration **should be wary** of embroiling the United States in the South China Sea dispute by reflexively backing Manila’s position. **It would not be the first time** that a **small** client **state, emboldened by** the perceived **backing**

of a large, powerful patron, managed to entangle that patron in **a dangerous quarrel**. Washington needs to back off.

Add-On – Chinese Econ

Chinese soft power key to its economy.

CSIS 9

(March 2009, Center Strategic & International Studies, “Chinese Soft Power and Its Implications for the United States,” http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090305_mcgiffert_chinesesoftpower_web.pdf)

Aware of the benefits of a sophisticated soft-power portfolio, Chinese leaders are aiming to deepen relationships with all regions of the world, particularly the developing nations of Africa, the Americas, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Beijing uses a variety of tools to increase its influence in the developing world that include economic incentives and military cooperation; however, traditional soft power has also become a growing piece of how China acquires its influence. Although the nature of China’s relationships with the regions explored in this volume is largely economic, Beijing has also sought to strengthen these relationships by promoting regional economic integration and security mechanisms, emphasizing the role of the United Nations, participating in humanitarian missions, providing concessionary loans and debt relief, increasing cultural and academic exchange programs and engaging local communities through skilled diplomats. There is a distinct style in China’s approach to relationship building: it practices an omni-directional friendship policy that emphasizes the importance of state sovereignty and noninterference with the objective of securing stable and sustainable access to resources and opening new export markets to fuel its economy.⁴ Differences in regional geopolitical dynamics, however, require Beijing to tailor its soft-power strategy in each of the four regions it is active.

Downturn causes WWII.

Plate 3

(June 30, 2003, Tom Plate - professor of Policy and Communication Studies, “WHY NOT INVADE CHINA?,” <http://asiamedia.ucla.edu/TomPlate2003/06302003.htm>)

But imagine a China disintegrating- on its own, without neo-conservative or Central Intelligence Agency prompting, much less outright military invasion because the economy (against all predictions) suddenly collapses. That would knock Asia into chaos. A massive flood of refugees would head for Indonesia and other places with poor border controls, which don’t want them and cant handle them; some in Japan might lick their lips at the prospect of World War II revisited and look to annex a slice of China. That would send Singapore and Malaysia- once occupied by Japan- into nervous breakdowns. Meanwhile, India might make a grab for Tibet, and Pakistan for Kashmir. Then you can say hello to World War III, Asia style.

A2: No Escalation

Defense growth checks South Asia conflict and WMD transfer to Pakistan

Roy 3 (Denny, Orbis, Winter, Senior Research Fellow @ Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies)

Furthermore, there is a possible upside to China's evolving from a regional power into a great power with a global outlook: China might develop a greater interest in promoting peace and preventing destructive events in far-flung regions that otherwise have few direct consequences for China's immediate neighborhood. As China's capabilities relative to India grow, Beijing's need for a strong Pakistan decreases. This does not mean a stronger China will abandon its long-standing relationship with Islamabad, but the strategic rationale for WMD transfers to Pakistan will be no greater than in the past—unless the real target of such transfers is not India but the United States. While Chinese WMD proliferation, for reasons other than raising revenue, is mainly a contingent hazard. It is a tool that a strong China could employ to imperil U.S. interests outside the Asia-Pacific or as a bargaining chip to counter U.S. policies the Chinese find threatening (e.g., arms sales to Taiwan). Since the determining factor is the character of Sino-U.S. relations, it can be anticipated that Chinese proliferation challenges will follow, rather than set, wide trends in that relationship.

Chinese economic collapse causes massive nuclear conflict

Srinivasan, Researcher at Rediff, 6/29/02 ("China: From mismanagement to collapse" Rediff.com)

One might say this is an internal problem for the Chinese, and outsiders should not worry. This is not so. Especially for India, now that Tibet has been thoroughly dissolved and Han Chinese troops are on the Indian border for the first time in history, there is a growing military threat. Ditto for all of Southeast Asia, wary about Chinese adventurism and ultra-nationalism as already expressed in land-grabs in the Spratlys and Mischief Reef. From near-self-sufficiency in 1993-96, China will need to import 60 per cent of its oil needs by 2020: this explains the urgency of grabbing possibly mineral-rich economic zones around these islands. And, of course, this explains their overtures to Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics. What better way to distract people's attention from economic folly and an ideologically bankrupt polity than by going to war? I predicted in The Danger from China in 1998 that China would attack Taiwan, Russia (in Siberia) and Japan (an electro magnetic pulse in the atmosphere) in the next few years. They are building ballistic-missile-armed nuclear submarines, which they will have by the end of the decade. China has 20 intercontinental ballistic missiles that can hit Los Angeles and San Francisco, so the Americans had better worry too.

A2: No War

Shocks causes diversionary wars

DeWeaver 13

(Mark A., Ph.D., manages the emerging markets fund Quantarian Asia Hedge, "The Threat Of A Declining China," 6-17-13, <http://www.ibtimes.com/threat-declining-china-1310023>)

As the Chinese juggernaut starts to lose momentum, should Americans be breathing a collective sigh of relief? Not really. Unfortunately, **China's decline is likely to be a lot less peaceful than its rise.** Slower growth will pose an existential problem for the Chinese Communist Party. Ever since the end of the Maoist era in 1978, **economic development has been the Party's primary source of legitimacy.** A prolonged slowdown will weaken its hold on power in much the same way that crop failures during imperial times undermined the emperor's claim to the "mandate of heaven." If China is not going to be "number one" after all, some other justification for Party rule will be urgently needed. **The Party's best bet will be to play the nationalist card,** making the defense of the "motherland" its primary mission. This will not be difficult. **It will be easy to blame** China's economic failures on the machinations of **foreign powers,** even as Mao Zedong did in his famous speech proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The fact that China had "fallen behind," he said, was "due entirely to oppression and exploitation by foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary governments." **It will also be easy to put the Chinese economy on a war footing.** China's central planning institutions are well suited to the mobilization of resources for defense industries. A military buildup would also help to alleviate excess capacity problems in heavy industry. Total excess capacity in the steel sector, for example, already exceeds total U.S. capacity. **Arms manufacturing is likely to be seen as a good way to put idle plants back online.** **The implications for China's neighbors are already evident in Beijing's increasingly bellicose insistence on irredentist territorial claims.** There have been **escalating tensions with Japan over the Senkaku Islands, spats in the South China Sea** involving areas claimed by Vietnam, **and even a Chinese incursion into an Indian-controlled Himalayan region** claimed by both Beijing and New Delhi. **Such incidents are** often described as competitions for the control of natural resources such as the South China Sea's oil and natural gas. They are, however, better understood as **consequences of the Party's domestic agenda.** And as public relations exercises they have been remarkably successful. Chinese anti-Japanese sentiment is now at fever pitch, with many of China's netizens expressing strident support for military action against Japan to recover lost territories, right historical wrongs, and avenge past humiliations. **U.S. policymakers need to realize that this type of nationalist sentiment is going to be the Party's ace in the hole once the economy slows.** Beijing can therefore be expected to prefer that international disputes remain unresolved. Its objective will be to keep the Chinese public distracted by possible foreign threats to China's national security and economic development.

Collapse causes internal instability and refugees and crushes interdependence --- escalates to major war

Kane 1 – Dr. Thomas M., Professor of Security Studies at the University of Hull, "China's Hunger: The Consequences of a Rising Demand for Food and Energy", Parameters, Autumn, <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/USAWC/parameters/Articles/01autumn/Kane.htm>

The Price of Failure Despite China's problems with its food supply, the Chinese do not appear to be in danger of widespread starvation. Nevertheless, one cannot rule out the prospect entirely, especially if the earth's climate actually is getting warmer. The consequences of general famine in a country with over a billion people clearly would be catastrophic. The effects of oil shortages and industrial stagnation would be less lurid, but **economic collapse would endanger China's political stability** whether that collapse came with a bang or a whimper. PRC society has become **dangerously fractured.** As the coastal cities grow richer and more cosmopolitan while the rural inland provinces grow poorer, the political interests of the two regions become ever less compatible. Increasing the prospects for division yet further, Deng Xiaoping's administrative reforms have strengthened regional potentates at the expense of central authority. As Kent Calder observes, In part, this change [erosion of power at the center] is a conscious devolution, initiated by Deng Xiaoping in 1991 to outflank conservative opponents of economic reforms in Beijing nomenclature. But devolution has fed on itself, spurred by the natural desire of local authorities in the affluent and increasingly powerful

coastal provinces to appropriate more and more of the fruits of growth to themselves alone.[49] Other social and economic developments deepen the rifts in Chinese society. The one-child policy, for instance, is disrupting traditional family life, with unknowable consequences for Chinese mores and social cohesion.[50] As families resort to abortion or infanticide to ensure that their one child is a son, the population may come to include an unprecedented preponderance of young, single men. If common gender prejudices have any basis in fact, these males are unlikely to be a source of social stability. Under these circumstances, China is vulnerable to unrest of many kinds.

Unemployment or severe hardship, not to mention actual starvation, could easily trigger popular uprisings.

Provincial leaders might be tempted to secede, perhaps openly or perhaps by quietly ceasing to obey Beijing's directives. China's leaders, in turn, might adopt drastic measures to forestall such developments. If faced with internal strife, supporters of China's existing regime may return to a more overt form of communist dictatorship. The PRC has, after all, oscillated between experimentation and orthodoxy continually throughout its existence. Spectacular examples include Mao's Hundred Flowers campaign and the return to conventional Marxism-Leninism after the leftist experiments of the Cultural Revolution, but the process continued throughout the 1980s, when the Chinese referred to it as the "fang-shou cycle." (Fang means to loosen one's grip; shou means to tighten it.)[51] If order broke down, the Chinese would not be the only people to suffer. Civil unrest in the PRC would disrupt trade relationships, send refugees flowing across borders, and force outside powers to consider intervention. If different countries chose to intervene on different sides, China's struggle could lead to major war. In a less apocalyptic but still grim scenario, China's government might try to ward off its demise by attacking adjacent countries.

Decline sparks nationalism --- causes aggression

Mann 00 (James, China Expert, American Prospect, 6/5, Lexis)

The second political change the WTO will accentuate is already evident in China today. In the face of growing economic difficulties, the Chinese leadership is likely to adopt a much more assertive foreign policy. Strident nationalism is the traditional diversion for any regime that is in trouble at home, and the Chinese Communist Party is already treading down this well-worn path. There are officials and scholars in China today who argue privately for more tolerant and conciliatory policies toward Taiwan, but they are being increasingly marginalized as the Chinese leadership finds the need for a show of toughness. If WTO membership leads to economic and social upheaval in China, then Beijing will probably become still more truculent in its dealings with Taiwan, Japan, and the United States. (Once again, the next American president will be forced to confront a problem with outdated assumptions and outmoded policies: The carefully qualified "one China" policy formulated in the 1970s, when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Party still dreamed of ruling the mainland, doesn't fit today's realities.)

Add-On – Trade

China's increase in hegemony key to free trade

Kurlantzick, 6

{Joshua, Council on Foreign Relations Senior Fellow for Southeast Asia, "China's Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power," June 2006, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, http://carnegieendowment.org/files/PB_47_FINAL.pdf}

China's rising soft power could prove benign or even **beneficial** in some respects. Why should Washington mind if Beijing organizes summits of ethnic Chinese or promotes Chinese language? And as it emerges into great power status, China has used its appeal to influence Southeast Asia to take steps Washington desires. **The ASEAN-China free trade agreement** possible **only** because of the appeal of China as an economic model. **has forced Southeast Asia leaders to think of the region as one economic bloc,** an idea U.S. companies prefer. China has proven influential on nontraditional security issues, working with its neighbors to address trafficking in drugs and people.

Free trade staves off extinction

Pazner 8 (Michael J., Faculty – New York Institute of Finance, Financial Armageddon: Protect Your Future from Economic Collapse, p. 137-138)

The rise in isolationism and **protectionism will bring about** ever more heated arguments and **dangerous confrontations** over shared sources of oil, gas, and other key commodities as well as factors of production that must, out of necessity, be acquired from less-than-friendly nations. Whether involving raw materials used in strategic industries or basic necessities such as food, water, and energy, efforts to secure adequate supplies will take increasing precedence in a world where demand seems constantly out of kilter with supply. **Disputes** over the misuse, overuse, and pollution of the environment and natural resources **will become** more **commonplace**. Around the world, such **tensions will give rise to full-scale military encounters**, often with minimal provocation. In some instances, economic conditions will serve as a convenient pretext for conflicts that stem from cultural and religious differences. Alternatively, **nations may** look to **divert attention** away from domestic problems by channeling frustration and **populist sentiment toward other countries** and cultures. Enabled by cheap technology and the waning threat of American retribution, **terrorist groups will** likely **boost the frequency and scale of** their horrifying **attacks**, bringing the threat of random violence to a whole new level. **Turbulent conditions will encourage aggressive saber rattling** and interdictions **by rogue nations** running amok. Age-old clashes will also take on a new, more heated sense of urgency. **China will** likely **assume an increasingly belligerent posture toward Taiwan, while Iran may embark on overt colonization** of its neighbors in the Mideast. Israel, for its part, may look to draw a dwindling list of allies from around the world into a growing number of conflicts. Some observers, like John Mearsheimer, a political scientist at the University of Chicago, have even speculated that an "intense confrontation" between the United States and China is "inevitable" at some point. More than a few disputes will turn out to be almost wholly ideological. Growing cultural and religious differences will be transformed from wars of words to battles soaked in blood. Long-simmering resentments could also degenerate quickly, spurring the basest of human instincts and triggering genocidal acts. **Terrorists employing biological or nuclear weapons will** vie with conventional forces using jets, cruise missiles, and bunker-busting bombs to **cause widespread destruction**. Many will interpret stepped-up **conflicts** between Muslims and Western societies **as the beginnings of a new world war**.

A2: No War

Overwhelming evidence

Boudreaux, 2006 (Donald J., Chairman of the Economics Department at George Mason University, Want World Peace? Support Free Trade, Christian Science Monitor, November 20)

Plenty of empirical evidence confirms the wisdom of Montesquieu's insight: Trade does indeed promote peace. During the past 30 years, Solomon Polachek, an economist at the State University of New York at Binghamton, has researched the relationship between trade and peace. In his most recent paper on the topic, he and co-author Carlos Seiglie of Rutgers University review the massive amount of research on trade, war, and peace. They find that "the overwhelming evidence indicates that trade reduces conflict." Likewise for foreign investment. The greater the amounts that foreigners invest in the United States, or the more that Americans invest abroad, the lower is the likelihood of war between America and those countries with which it has investment relationships. Professors Polachek and Seiglie conclude that, "The policy implication of our finding is that further international cooperation in reducing barriers to both trade and capital flows can promote a more peaceful world."

Increases mutual interest in peace

Brooks, 1999 (Jason, Department of Journalism at Carleton University, "Make Trade, Not War", Independent Institute, <http://www.independent.org/tii/students/GarveyEssay99Brooks.html>)

Free trade is, in one sense, like a nuclear weapon. Which seems strange to say because trade is associated with peace and prosperity, while nuclear weapons are synonymous with apocalypse and terror. But here is how they are alike: they both prevent war by making it more costly. A strong argument exists that the only reason the Cold War never got "hot" between the United States and the Soviet Union was that nuclear weapons made outright conflict unthinkable. Trade, in a similar way, binds the fortunes of people in the world together. It is the best assurance of peace. By forging bonds between customers and suppliers around the world, trade gives citizens a vested interest in the wellbeing of people in other countries -- war becomes a matter of mutual assured destruction, if you will. With trade, a war abroad will have fallout at home. But while trade has the deterrent effects of powerful weapons, is far preferable because of its other advantages. Where weapons are expensive, free trade brings prosperity and freedom. Where weapons bring terror, free trade fosters harmony and encourages people to resolve disputes without violence. Richard Cobden, a nineteenth century British industrialist and politician, often argued in favor of trade over armaments to discourage war. His recipe for peace remains as true today as it was more than 150 years ago: "The more any nation traffics abroad upon free and honest principles, the less it will be in danger of wars." Free trade is indeed the wellspring of peace.

Add-On – Warming

Chinese soft power solves warming – spurs modeling.

CSIS 9

(March, Jesse Kaplan and Julianne Smith, “Chinese Soft Power and its Implications for the United States: competition and cooperation in the developing world”

http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090305_mcgiffert_chinesesoftpower_web.pdf)

When it comes to China and combating climate change, everyone, from Al Gore to T. Boone Pickens, recites a common yet troubling narrative: with global temperatures rising, the need for a peak in global greenhouse gas emissions is incompatible with continued Chinese economic growth. The People's Republic of China, which recently became the world leader in carbon emissions, has completely ignored environmental considerations. Kinder critics explain that renewable energy is hopelessly expensive for developing countries. Conspiracy theorists grumble that China is determined to destroy the Pax Americana with emissions, if not with military and economic might. All, or at least most, agree that Chinese obstructionism is a primary obstacle to global efforts to combat climate change. If only the Chinese would do something, the thinking goes, perhaps the United States would have an incentive to act as well. This narrative is familiar. It is also almost entirely wrong. To be sure, the climate picture is alarming. Experts agree that to limit global warming to a moderately safe level of two degrees Celsius above the preindustrial norm, global carbon emissions will need to peak in the next decade and then be more than halved by 2050. Practically, this means that developed countries must have zero-carbon economies by mid-century and developing countries must follow suit a few decades later. In quantifiable terms, the avoidable costs of climate change inaction range between 5 and 20 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP) – approximately the cost of both world wars and the Great Depression combined. The environmental, human development, and quality-of-life costs are far greater. Even before it passed the United States as the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide, China figured prominently in climate change discussions. The International Energy Agency has projected that if China were to do nothing to curb emissions, it would emit more carbon dioxide during the next 25 years than the world's 26 richest countries combined. Almost every week a coal-fired and highly polluting power plant large enough to service all of San Diego or Dallas opens somewhere in China, and the Chinese build enough such plants annually to light the entire United Kingdom. The Chinese coal sector alone produces upward of 16 percent of global carbon emissions. These numbers are sobering. In contrast with the common narrative, however, they are not sobering only to Western eyes. The Chinese widely recognize that the threat of climate change is real, and they have taken significant steps in recent years to counter that threat. To start, China has a National Climate Change Plan, something about which U.S. environmentalists can only dream, and China has mustered a wide array of legislative, economic, and governmental instruments to foster shifts to more sustainable industrial activity. China has invested heavily in renewable energy and has more stringent efficiency standards for its automobiles than does the United States. In his annual address in 2007, Premier Wen Jiabao made 48 references to “environment,” “pollution” or “environmental protection,” and party leadership has pursued efforts at structural reform to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. However, significant gaps between well-intentioned rhetoric and concrete action remain. In addition, Chinese efforts to stem emissions are sometimes contradictory and not always effective. The country is nevertheless on the correct path, and its recalcitrance about addressing climate change is, if not a complete myth, not an obstacle to engagement either. Villainizing China, while convenient, distorts reality and distracts from U.S. inaction.

Extinction

Tickell 8 (Oliver, Climate Researcher and Author – Kyoto2, “On a Planet 4C Hotter, All We Can Prepare For is Extinction”, The Guardian,

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange>)

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming, Bob Watson told the Guardian last week. At first sight this looks like wise counsel from the climate science adviser to Defra. But the idea that we could adapt to a 4C rise is absurd and dangerous. Global warming on this scale would be a catastrophe that would mean, in the immortal words that Chief Seattle probably never spoke, “the end of living and the beginning of survival” for humankind. Or perhaps the beginning of our extinction. The collapse of the polar ice caps would become inevitable, bringing long-term sea level rises of 70-80 metres. All the world's coastal plains would be lost, complete with ports, cities, transport and industrial infrastructure, and much of the world's most productive farmland. The world's geography would be transformed much as it was at the end of the last ice age, when sea levels rose by about 120 metres to create the Channel, the North Sea and Cardigan Bay out of dry land. Weather would become extreme and unpredictable, with more frequent and severe droughts, floods and hurricanes. The Earth's carrying capacity would be hugely reduced. Billions would undoubtedly die. Watson's call was supported by the government's former chief scientific adviser, Sir David King, who warned that “if we get to a four-degree rise it is quite possible that we would begin to see a runaway increase”. This is a remarkable understatement. The climate system is already experiencing significant feedbacks, notably the summer melting of the Arctic sea ice. The more the ice melts, the more sunshine is absorbed by the sea, and the more the Arctic warms. And as the Arctic warms, the release of billions of tonnes of methane – a greenhouse gas 70 times stronger than carbon dioxide over 20 years – captured under melting permafrost is already under way. To see how far this process could go, look 55.5m years to the

Palaeocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum, when a global temperature increase of 6C coincided with the release of about 5,000 gigatonnes of carbon into the atmosphere, both as CO₂ and as methane from bogs and seabed sediments. Lush subtropical forests grew in polar regions, and sea levels rose to 100m higher than today. It appears that an initial warming pulse triggered other warming processes. Many scientists warn that this historical event may be analogous to the present: the **warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth**. But what are we to do? All our policies to date to tackle global warming have been miserable failures. The Kyoto protocol has created a vast carbon market but done little to reduce emissions. The main effect of the EU's emissions trading scheme has been to transfer about €30bn or more from consumers to Europe's biggest polluters, the power companies. The EU and US foray into biofuels has, at huge cost, increased greenhouse gas emissions and created a world food crisis, causing starvation in many poor countries. So are all our efforts doomed to failure? Yes, so long as our governments remain craven to special interests, whether carbon traders or fossil fuel companies. The carbon market is a valuable tool, but must be subordinate to climatic imperatives. The truth is that to prevent runaway greenhouse warming, we will have to leave most of the world's fossil fuels in the ground, especially carbon-heavy coal, oil shales and tar sands. The fossil fuel and power companies must be faced down. **Global problems need global solutions**, and we also need an effective replacement for the failed Kyoto protocol. The entire Kyoto system of national allocations is obsolete because of the huge volumes of energy embodied in products traded across national boundaries. It also presents a major obstacle to any new agreement – as demonstrated by the 2008 G8 meeting in Japan that degenerated into a squabble over national emission rights.

A2: Not Anthropogenic

Warming is real and anthropogenic

Steffen 11 (Will, Climate Commissioner of Australia, "The Critical Decade," July, http://climatecommission.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/The-Critical-Decade_July-revision_Low-res.pdf)

By contrast to the noisy, confusing "debate" in the media, within the climate research community our understanding of the climate system continues to advance strongly. Some uncertainties remain and will continue to do so, given the complexity of the climate system, and the impossibility of knowing the future pathways of human political, social and technological changes. Meanwhile there is much climate change science that is now well and confidently understood, and for which there is strong and clear evidence. The evidence that the Earth's surface is warming rapidly is now exceptionally strong, and beyond doubt. Evidence for changes in other aspects of the climate system is also strengthening. The primary cause of the observed warming and associated changes since the mid-20th century – human emissions of greenhouse gases – is also known with a high level of confidence.

Last decade proves its anthropogenic

Hansen et al., 11 (James Hansen, Makiko Sato and Pushker Kharecha, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and Columbia University Earth Institute, "Earth's Energy Imbalance and Implications," 5/5, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1105.1140>)

Argo floats achieved good global distribution just in time for a valuable test of the effect of solar variability on Earth's energy imbalance and climate. The last half of the first decade of the 21 st century witnessed the deepest most prolonged solar minimum in the period of accurate solar monitoring that began in the late 1970s (Fig. 17). Earth's energy imbalance during the solar minimum tests the effect of solar variability on climate, including any amplifications that may exist, such as the effect of cosmic rays on clouds. The imbalance during solar minimum is the net effect of reduced solar irradiance and all other climate forcings, principally the net human-made climate forcing. Volcanic aerosols added a small negative forcing (Fig. 18e) that assisted the negative solar forcing. Human-made forcing has been growing for more than a century and thus has partially expended itself, causing most of the 0.8°C global warming of the past century. However, because of the ocean's thermal inertia, the climate system has only partly responded to the human-made forcing. The portion of the human-made forcing that has not been responded to constitutes a continuing forcing with positive sign (incoming energy exceeds outgoing energy). During the past 5-6 years the deep solar minimum caused a negative forcing 5 . Precise measurement of the planetary energy imbalance allows us to determine whether the positive human-made forcing or negative natural forcing is larger. A verdict is provided by the ocean heat uptake found by von Schuckmann and Le Traon (2011), 0.42 W/m² for 2005-2010, averaged over the planet 6 . Adding the small terms for heat uptake in the deeper ocean, warming of the ground and atmosphere, and melting of ice, the net planetary energy imbalance exceeded +0.5 W/m² during the solar minimum. The strong positive energy imbalance during the solar minimum, and the consistency of the planet's energy imbalance with expectations based on estimated human-made climate forcing, together constitute a smoking gun, a fundamental verification that human-made climate forcing is the dominant forcing driving global climate change. Positive net forcing even during solar minimum assures that global warming will be continuing on decadal time scales.

A2: No Impact – A2: Adaptation

Warming's accelerating --- no adaptation

Traub 12 (James, fellow of the Center on International Cooperation, 11/2/12, "Adapt or Die", Foreign Policy, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/11/02/adapt_or_die)

I'm one of the lucky ones. I live on the Upper East Side in Manhattan and I haven't lost a minute of power to Sandy. Many of my friends have, of course; as I write this, my wife's nephew, and our god-daughter, are asleep in our apartment. The storm has upended vastly more lives than anyone expected -- the death toll in New York City is up to 38, while most of Hoboken, just across the Hudson, remains underwater. Still, New York will feel like New York again quite soon, for a great Western capital is an inherently resilient place. "Can you imagine," asks Cristina Rumbaitis Del Rio, a climate change expert at the Rockefeller Foundation, "something like this happening in Calcutta or Dhaka, where people live in substandard housing and there isn't the

communications infrastructure to lead to the preparedness we saw in New York City?" It doesn't take too much imagination. In the last few years, **vast floods have ravaged Manila and Bangkok**; in 2005, storm **waters killed** close to **1,000 people in Mumbai**. Coastal cities, of course, have always been subject to floods and storm surges, but **climate change has increased** that **vulnerability** owing **to rising sea levels** and the increasing **violence of storms**. And the number of people exposed to those risks has grown rapidly as people have flocked to cities. Over **400 million people now live in urban areas situated 10 meters or less above sea level**, most of them in Asia. A sea-level **rise of 38 centimeters** has been estimated to **increase by** a factor of **five the number of people affected** by such flooding. The U.S. Geological Survey has **projected** that **oceans will rise by** between **60 centimeters** and **1.9 meters** by 2100. Is that a graphic enough picture? The long-term answer to the problem, of course, is to bend the curve of climate change downward by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. But even should this somehow come to pass, the **cumulative effects of** global **warming ensure** that the kind of **damage** we have begun to see -- **in farms** and **forests** as well as in **cities** -- **will grow** in the coming decades. This is why climate scientists and policy advocates have increasingly focused on adaptation as the solution to the inevitable effects of global warming. One Storm Away, **Adaptation** involves both big infrastructure projects, like the kind of storm gates now being considered for New York City, and myriad changes in early-warning and evacuation systems, building design,

urban planning, wetlands development, and the like. **It's not cheap**, though it's much cheaper than doing nothing. In a 2010 report, the World Bank estimated that the cost of adapting to a world 2 degrees centigrade warmer than the historic baseline would be \$70-\$100 billion a year between now and 2050. The likelihood that donor countries will mobilize such a vast sum, which is roughly equal to the total amount now spent on development aid, is only slightly greater than the likelihood of drastic action to reduce global emissions. But the auguries are a little bit better. At the otherwise unsuccessful 2009 climate conference in Copenhagen, donors pledged to spend \$10 billion a year over the ensuing three years on a combination of adaptation, especially in vulnerable countries, and "mitigation" -- reducing emissions -- while building towards a goal of spending \$100 billion a year by 2020. Most of those pledges have in fact been committed, including by the United States, whose share of the three-year total comes to \$5.1 billion. So far, however, very little of that money has been disbursed, apparently because the international financial institutions which hold it in trust have been slow to move. Adaptation, by its nature, is a localized activity, and there are innumerable pilot projects and studies and actual programs going on in affected areas. Bangladesh, which according to the World Bank study is on the receiving end of 40 percent of the world's storm surges, has been adapting to calamity since the 1960s by building coastal embankments and shelters, planting trees, and establishing early-warning systems. The Rockefeller Foundation's Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network funds programs in 10 cities, mostly medium-sized places like Surat, in western India, or Da Nang, in Vietnam. The program works with municipal leaders and local organizations to devise small-scale, high-impact measures such as modeling flood zones or building public-health campaigns to reduce the incidence of malaria and other insect-borne diseases. But it's all very modest. In Bangladesh, for example, natural disasters already absorb 0.5 to 1 percent of gross domestic product; absent more ambitious adaptation measures, that may well be the cost of each of the more severe cyclones expected in the future. Who's going to pay for that? China and India, which together have almost a third of the affected coastal population, are increasingly self-reliant, and should be expected to make serious contributions towards the cost of adaptation -- though their current position has been that the West has caused global warming, so the West should pay for the consequences. What about us? Until Hurricane Katrina, citizens in the West could look on epic flooding as just another awful problem besetting the Third World. But that's a pre-global warming mentality. As John Mutter, a climate scientist at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Institute, puts it, "one way to think about a world getting warmer is that the tropics are just bigger." Natural disasters once largely confined to 30 degrees from the equator are now creeping towards the forties, where the West's great centers of commerce and creation lie. New York in 2030 may feel like Manila in 1970. Climate-change adaptation will become part of our lives because it will

have to. Whether that will make the West more or less likely to finance this adaptation and mitigation in more vulnerable parts of the world is another question. Of course, **if you keep treating the symptoms rather than the disease, the treatment will only get more expensive, and more desperate.**

As Dean Bialek, director for climate change at the non-profit advisory group Independent Diplomat, puts it, "**All the adaptation in the world will fall way short if we don't peak global emissions before 2020, and U.S. leadership is the sine qua non to a more concerted global effort, particularly in China.**" That is, **China**, as well as the other emerging nations whose rapidly expanding economies account for a growing fraction of emissions, must agree to sharply reduce the rate of emissions even while continuing to grow -- and they **will not do so unless the United States agrees to adopt equivalent measures.** In this respect, climate change is a lot like nuclear nonproliferation. President Barack Obama understood very clearly that other states would not agree to restrain nuclear proliferation unless and until Washington accepted its own end of the bargain -- **reducing the stockpile of nuclear weapons**. Within the limits of what is politically impossible, **Obama has** done just that. He has **made virtually no progress** on climate change because

it hasn't been politically possible to do so; but this, in turn, ensures that **the global problem will only get worse**. Still, recent polls have found that Americans do want the Washington to take a leadership position on climate change, though are leery of the kind of tax policies which might be required to address the problem. Sandy may move the needle of public opinion a little further. Should he win next Tuesday, Mitt Romney, who cannot admit to even believing that humans cause climate change, is unlikely to do anything about the problem. If Obama is re-elected, he will have no choice but to lavish a great deal of political capital on this intractable subject. But isn't that what a second term is for?

A2: No Warming

Warming real and ongoing

Hansen 12 (James, director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, "Climate change is here — and worse than we thought," 8/3, http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/climate-change-is-here--and-worse-than-we-thought/2012/08/03/6ae604c2-dd90-11e1-8e43-4a3c4375504a_story.html)

My **projections about increasing global temperature have been proved true**. But I failed to fully explore how quickly that average rise would drive an increase in extreme weather. In **a new analysis of the past six decades of global temperatures**, which will be published Monday, my colleagues and I have **revealed a stunning increase in the frequency of extremely hot summers, with deeply troubling ramifications** for not only our future but also for our present. **This is not a climate model or a prediction but actual observations of weather events** and temperatures that **have happened**. Our analysis shows that it is no longer enough to say that global warming will increase the likelihood of extreme weather and to repeat the caveat that no individual weather event can be directly linked to climate change. To the contrary, our analysis shows that, **for the extreme hot weather of the recent past, there is virtually no explanation other than climate change**. The deadly European heat wave of 2003, the fiery Russian heat wave of 2010 and catastrophic droughts in Texas and Oklahoma last year can each be attributed to climate change. And once the data are gathered in a few weeks' time, **it's likely that the same will be true for the extremely hot summer the United States is suffering through right now**. These weather events are not simply an example of what climate change could bring. They are caused by climate change. **The odds that natural variability created these extremes are minuscule, vanishingly small. To count on those odds would be like quitting your job and playing the lottery every morning to pay the bills.**

A2: Impact Turns – General

We also read internal links to Chinese hard power – that rise is possible and good – ensures L.A and African stability, free trade, overpopulation, Chinese/Indian economic growth, biotech development, failed/rogue state collapse

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[Martin, author of Great Conservatives, and co-author with Professor Kevin Dowd of Alchemists of Loss, 6-25-13, Asian Times (newspaper), http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Global_Economy/GECON-01-250613.html]

US economic, military and foreign policy blunders make China's global dominance appear **entirely realistic** and for many observers **inevitable**. Last week, the Nicaraguan congress approved a US\$40 billion project for a Chinese company to build an Isthmian canal parallel to Panama's. For those of us prone to peering anxiously into the future, this gave a disquieting advance picture of the new world of Chinese hegemony into which we are probably entering, whether we like it or not. As president Ronald Reagan famously remarked,

Nicaragua is only two days' drive from Harlingen, Texas. And presumably we can rely on China to cut that down a bit by improving the road! Historically we must remember that **the natural position of China is hegemony**, though for several hundred years it only achieved that position by being deliberately geographically obtuse. Nevertheless, like ancient Egypt, for all but about 200 years of her

history **China has been militarily dominant over all powers** it felt it had to deal with. We should also remember that the high point of Chinese civilization was not the early Ming period of exploration by Admiral Zheng He under the Yongle emperor, but the apogee of the Song dynasty some three centuries earlier. The Zheng He voyages, while gigantic in scale, were strategically very unambitious - they followed an entirely coastal route, not striking out away from the known world as Columbus was to do. Moreover, they were diplomatic efforts, rather than attempts to establish permanent trading routes, as the Portuguese were to do in the East Indies, or colonize new areas, as the Spanish were to do in Mexico. If Zheng He had discovered California, it's likely he would have done little with it; if he'd stretched his voyage to almost twice its length and sailed into Lisbon harbor, he would have been a spectacular sight for the Portuguese. However, his arrival would not have been psychologically daunting for the contemporaneous exploration efforts of Portugal's Henry the Navigator, who knew of China's existence and nature through the travels of Marco Polo a century earlier. Song dynasty civilization, on the other hand, was in terms of technology and lifestyle superior to anything that had preceded it, or anything that followed it until the Western Enlightenment 500 years later. Confucianism also is a very benign religion/philosophy compared with its Christian, Moslem, Hindu or even Buddhist approximate contemporaries. We should not judge China solely by the current regime, the remnants of a dictatorship of unparalleled brutality, but instead by its overall record, the peaks of which were very enlightened indeed. There is no question that

China's enormous economic success in the last 40 years has brought forth a desire, both among the regime and among China's

people as a whole, **to resume the position of global dominance** it enjoyed for two millennia. Ten years ago, this ambition would have seemed quixotic, except over the

time-frame of half a century or more. **Today, both because of China's economic successes and because of US economic, military and foreign policy blunders, it appears entirely realistic**, and for many observers inevitable. **Whether China's advance is something to be welcomed depends entirely on what kind of regime China has as a hegemon.**

Two possibilities exist. First, **China may continue its current growth on its current trajectory with its current regime, with its GDP per capita increasing from about 15% of the US figure to about 50%.** At that point, the inefficiencies and corruption of

China's current government system would prevent further progress towards the "frontier" affluence of the United States and the better-run European and Asian free-market economies. However, to a **Chinese regime concerned about its power position rather than the welfare of its citizens, this wouldn't matter. With a gross domestic product per capita half that of the United States, China would have a GDP in absolute terms about twice that of the US, since its population is four times that of the US. Indeed, China's GDP would be as great as that of the US and the EU combined, although smaller free-market countries like Canada, Australia and the free-market East Asian economies of Japan, South Korea and the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations would still give the West a modest preponderance (and no, Vladimir Vladimirovich, by allying with China you would not bring the position back into balance; with only 130 million people** by then and a GDP per capita constrained like China's by corruption and inefficiency you would still not be a serious economic

competitor, however impressive your missile count). **In this case, you can imagine the Chinese playing the game of international power politics** rather like the old Soviet Union, at least in its less malign days after Stalin's death. The Nicaraguan canal, a \$40 billion investment that is hopelessly economically unviable (as Panama's adjacent canal has annual revenues of only \$2.4 billion) would be followed by a naval base. China would enjoy the enthusiastic cooperation of the anti-American Ortega government, which would have been propped up by Chinese money and when necessary information about its opponents. Daniel Ortega, in spite of having been around seemingly almost as long as Fidel Castro, is only 67 and in good health. Another 20 years of his rule would cement China's position in

the Western Hemisphere. China's economic extreme helpfulness to anti-Western regimes like Rafael Correa's Ecuador would also cement itself into long-lasting dictatorships under Chinese dominance. **Countries like Venezuela and Argentina, with anti-Western regimes that got into economic trouble, would find China very helpful,** although not all of **these interventions would be successful.** Africa would also be **dotted with Chinese satrapies**, not all of **them entirely under its control, any more than all the Comecon bloc countries were entirely under the control of the Soviet Union. Economically, free markets would dominate only in trade between the Western powers themselves and those few wealthy nations in East Asia who feared Chinese domination.**

Natural resources would be locked up by China in long-term contracts, backed by the threat of force. Of course, this world would be thoroughly economically suboptimal, especially in terms of innovation, which would take place

only in the Western economies. In particular, the peoples of countries dominated by China would find their existence a miserable one. Nevertheless, China itself would benefit from its advantageous resources and cheap-labor manufacturing operations overseas. Since China would remain semi-capitalist and generally more efficient than the old Soviet Union, the Chinese hegemony would not run into the contradictions faced by the Soviet empire in the 1970s and 1980s. Certainly its wealth would prove ample to fund a massive military machine, which would engage in few overt acts of aggression but would exert Chinese dominance whenever the opportunity arose. If this sounds like a resumption of the 1945-91 Cold War, it is. China would not be economically communist (whatever its theoretical pretensions), and it's unlikely it to be ruled by an irrational monster like Stalin. Nevertheless, its economic autarky would impoverish much of the world, and its military might would be used to seize advantages from those Western countries foolish enough to elect a Jimmy Carter, Willy Brandt or Harold Wilson. And because of its size and relative economic efficiency, it would be a far more dangerous strategic opponent than the Soviet Union ever was. There is however an alternative. The continuation of China's current government is not inevitable, and nor is the gradual progress of its economy to a hegemonic level. There are already signs of severe funds shortage in the Chinese banking system - the domestic interbank rate is up to 8%, a T-bill auction recently was only two-thirds subscribed and the People's Bank is trying to rein back credit hard, since bank loan volumes are already 23% above last year. Since in 2006 there was reckoned to be \$910 billion of bad debts in the Chinese banking system, and the anecdotes of entirely empty luxury office buildings are legion, there must be a chance that the country's financial system will collapse, revealing "malinvestment" - to use the Austrian economic term - not seen since the Tower of Babel proved the folly of over-investing in ziggurats. In that event, the Chinese economy will enter a deep recession, with unemployment, bankruptcies and the other attributes of misery. That won't end the Chinese prospects for growth, but it will very likely destabilize the Chinese political system, causing unrest similar to that of Tiananmen Square in 1989, but with a much larger middle class and infinitely better communications. There is no certainty whatever that such an event will produce a benign outcome; in general, street unrest doesn't, as was demonstrated two years ago in Cairo. However, if it produces a reshuffled authoritarian regime, we are simply back to Option 1 after a few extra years, while if it produces a socialist outcome Chinese economic emergence will be aborted and hegemony will be unaffordable, as it was for Mao Zedong.

If on the other hand, China reaches back into the mists of its history and produces a Confucian democracy, a kind of Song dynasty with elected emperors, then Chinese economic and political emergence will take a very different form. Like the Song dynasty itself, which relied on barbarians for its military muscle and pursued a generally defensive international strategy (before being overwhelmed by the infinitely more aggressive but less agreeable Mongols), a neo-Song regime would regard the Nicaragua canal as simply a canal, abandoning it as hopelessly uneconomic or finishing it if it had by then become economic to do so. Unlike the current Chinese regime, it would be a thoroughly benign and cooperative member of the global order, like Germany or Singapore. A neo-Song China **would allow the free market to flourish**, but without the crony capitalism and protectionism of the current regime. Thereby **it would raise the incomes of its people** far beyond the 50% of US incomes that would be the maximum for the current China, but towards and even beyond the "frontier" of the highest incomes possible with the current technological capability. It would be a pioneer in several areas of research, notably biotech, in which its Confucian heritage would allow it to experiment in areas taboo to Judeo-Christians. A world with such a China would be close to its optimum. It would have lower military spending than today, because rogue states would be unable to destabilize a world dominated by the immensely wealthy neo-Song China and its equally wealthy but smaller friends in the US, Europe and East Asia. India would develop rapidly, with a wealthy free-trading China as its neighbor, and the poor countries of Africa and Latin America would also be brought up towards "frontier" levels. Global population would peak ^{and begin to decline} as the world became wealthier, with neo-Song China representing about 20% of the world's population, but a rather larger percentage of its wealth, intellectual capability and civilizational potential. Just as modern Germany is a highly prosperous and civilized member of the world community and a force for much good, so too **a neo-Song China could play a huge role in making this a happier and richer planet**.

But whether we arrive at such a Nirvana, or whether we descend into a Manichean Cold War with the existing Chinese regime grown rich and arrogant is entirely in the lap of the gods, to be driven by political and economic developments that are currently unknowable. Martin Hutchinson is the author of Great Conservatives (Academica Press, 2005) - details can be found on the website www.greatconservatives.com - and co-author with Professor Kevin Dowd of Alchemists of Loss (Wiley, 2010). Both are now available on Amazon.com, Great Conservatives only in a Kindle edition, Alchemists of Loss in both Kindle and print editions

L.A. instability goes global and nuclear

Rochlin 94 (James Francis, Professor of Political Science at Okanagan University College. "Discovering the Americas: The Evolution of Canadian Foreign Policy Towards Latin America," p. 130-131)

While there were economic motivations for Canadian policy in Central America, security considerations were perhaps more important. Canada possessed an interest in promoting stability in the face of a potential decline of U.S. hegemony in the Americas. Perceptions of declining U.S. influence in the region – which had some credibility in 1979-1984 due to the wildly inequitable divisions of wealth in some U.S. client states in Latin America, in addition to political repression, under-development, mounting external debt, anti-American sentiment produced by decades of subjugation to U.S. strategic and economic interests, and so on – were linked to the prospect of explosive events occurring in the hemisphere. Hence, the Central American imbroglio was viewed as a fuse which could ignite a cataclysmic process throughout the region. Analysts at the time worried that in a worst-case scenario, instability created by a regional war, beginning in Central America and spreading elsewhere in Latin America, might preoccupy Washington to the extent that the United States would be unable to perform adequately its important hegemonic role in the international arena – a concern expressed by the director of research for Canada's Standing Committee Report on Central America. It was feared that such a predicament could generate increased global instability and perhaps even a hegemonic

war. This is one of the motivations which led Canada to become involved in efforts at regional conflict resolution, such as Contadora, as will be discussed in the next chapter.

Overpopulation causes extinction

Tobias 98 (Michael, Assistant Professor of Environmental Affairs and Humanities – Dartmouth College, World War III: Population And The Biosphere At The End Of The Millennium, p. 408)

The second pattern of millennial long waves is analogous to mutational bacteria, viruses, and pesticide-resistant insects, namely, a shorter and shorter period between undulations of disaster and rebound. What this has meant is that the more epidemics, crime, war and infant mortality, the more rapid the human population resurges. Tragedy invokes biological success. The more disasters, the more people; the more people, the more disasters. But the irony must not be missed. The logic of all things finite permits catastrophe only up to a point, beyond which a tragedy too vast, one that has totally closed the ecological circle of attrition, will admit to no succession. Such ineluctable confluences of human numbers following the wake of human self-destruction, must unleash a global Armageddon on a scale that will admit to no swift and easy population resurgence thereafter. There must come a time when one inferno will actually prevent us from repopulating. A nuclear holocaust, for example; or an ecological virus of global proportions. The will mean, of course, eventual extinction. For those who temporarily survive this vague and distant bang, or whimper – however one view the generic calamity – it might be a blessing. But there is no consolation whatsoever in this post-human scenario. The events of which I speak would undo, within a human generation or less, the dreams and miracles of the most recent several hundred million years of biological activity.

Chinese economic collapse causes nuclear war

Kaminski 7 (Antoni Z., Professor – Institute of Political Studies, “World Order: The Mechanics of Threats (Central European Perspective)”, Polish Quarterly of International Affairs, 1, p. 58)

As already argued, the economic advance of China has taken place with relatively few corresponding changes in the political system, although the operation of political and economic institutions has seen some major changes. Still, tools are missing that would allow the establishment of political and legal foundations for the modern economy, or they are too weak. The tools are efficient public administration, the rule of law, clearly defined ownership rights, efficient banking system, etc. For these reasons, many experts fear an economic crisis in China. Considering the importance of the state for the development of the global economy, the crisis would have serious global repercussions. Its political ramifications could be no less dramatic owing to the special position the military occupies in the Chinese political system, and the existence of many potential vexed issues in East Asia (disputes over islands in the China Sea and the Pacific). A potential hotbed of conflict is also Taiwan's status. Economic recession and the related destabilization of internal policies could lead to a political, or even military crisis. The likelihood of the global escalation of the conflict is high, as the interests of Russia, China, Japan, Australia and, first and foremost, the US clash in the region.

Indian economic decline causes Indo/Pak nuclear war --- goes global

Bouton 10 (Marshall M., President – Chicago Council on Global Affairs, “America's Interests in India”, CNAS Working Paper, October, http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_USInterestsInIndia_Bouton.pdf)

In South Asia, the most immediately compelling U.S. interest is preventing terrorist attacks on the U.S. homeland originating in or facilitated by actors in South Asia, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan. To avert that possibility, the United States also has an interest in the stability and development of both countries. At the same time, the United States has a vital interest in preventing conflict between Pakistan and India, immediately because such a conflict would do great damage to U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan (such as the diversion of Pakistani military attention away from the insurgency) and because it would pose the severe risk of nuclear escalation. Finally, the United States has an interest in peace and stability in South Asia as a whole. Instability and violence in nearly every one of India's neighbors, not to mention in India itself, could, if unchecked, undermine economic and political progress, potentially destabilizing the entire region. At present, a South Asia dominated by a politically stable and economically dynamic India is a hugely important counterweight to the prevalent instability and conflict all around India's periphery. Imagining the counterfactual scenario, a South Asian region, including India, that is failing economically and stumbling politically, is to imagine instability on a scale

that would have **global consequences**, including damage to the **global economy**, **huge dislocations** of people and humanitarian crisis, increasing **extremism** and **terrorism**, and much greater potential for **unchecked interstate and civil conflict**.

Failed states cause nuclear war

TI 7 (Transnational Institute, Africa Studies Centre Report, "Failed and Collapsed States in the International System", April, <http://www.tni.org/sites/www.tni.org/archives/reports/failedstates.pdf>)

In the malign scenario of global developments the number of collapsed states would grow significantly. This would mean that several more countries in the world could not be held to account for respecting international agreements in 33 various fields, be it commercial transactions, debt repayment, the possession and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the use of the national territory for criminal or terrorist activities. The increase in **failed states** would immediately **lead to an increase in international migration**, which could have a knock-on effect, first in neighbouring countries which, having similar politicoeconomic structures, could suffer **increased destabilization and collapse** as well. Developments in West Africa during the last decade may serve as an example. Increased international migration would, secondly, have serious implications for the Western world. In Europe it would put social relations between the population and immigrant communities under further pressure, polarizing politics. **An increase in collapsed states would also endanger the security of Western states and societies. Health conditions could deteriorate as contagious diseases like Ebola or Sars would spread because of a lack of measures taken in collapsed areas. Weapons of mass destruction could come into the hands of various sorts of political entities, be they terrorist groups, political factions in control of part of a collapsed state or an aggressive political elite still in control of a national territory and intent on expansion. Not only North Korea springs to mind; one could very well imagine such states in (North) Africa. Since the multilateral system of control of such weapons would have ended in part because of the decision of the United States to try and check their spread through unilateral action - a system that would inherently be more unstable than a multilateral, negotiated regime - one could be faced with an arms race that would sooner or later result in the actual use of these weapons. In the malign scenario, relations between the US and Europe would also further deteriorate, in questions of a military nature as well as trade relations, thus undercutting any possible consensus on stemming the growth of collapsed states and the introduction of stable multilateral regimes towards matters like terrorism, nuclear weapons and international migration. Disagreement is already rife on a host of issues in these fields. At worst, even the Western members of the Westphalian system - especially those bordering on countries in the former Third World, i.e. the European states - could be faced with direct attacks on their national security.**

A2: Impact Turns – A2: Sino/US War

No US-China confrontations – Chinese posturing and use of soft power make heg benevolent

Holmes 9

{James R, defense analyst for The Diplomat and a professor of strategy at the U.S. Naval War College where he specializes in U.S. and Chinese military strategy, “Chinese Soft Power in the Indian Ocean,” APSA 2009 Toronto Meeting Paper, 8/20, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1450481#THUR}

As it integrates a nautical element into its strategic thinking, Beijing understands that fellow Asian powers and the United States, whose navy has ruled the Asian seas since World War II, will take a wary view of China’s newly expansive maritime strategy and the naval power that underwrites it. **Calming fears** that might give rise to a countervailing coalition, perhaps under U.S. leadership, thus has become a matter of **some importance** to the success of China’s grand strategy. **Accordingly**, Beijing is attempting to use the past to realign the nation’s identity with today’s exigencies, portraying China as an **intrinsically peaceful maritime power**. Accentuating the feats of Zheng He, who sojourned in maritime Asia without attempting military conquest, is **one means** to this end. Indeed, Chinese officials have made the pacific aspects of Zheng’s cruises **a mainstay of their regional diplomacy**.⁸ By invoking Admiral Zheng, Beijing can reach out to nations along the waterways the Ming —treasure fleet—so named for the valuables it carried to trade with foreign peoples—**once** plied. In so doing, it **helps soothe jitters about China’s naval ambitions and remind Asian nations that China once exerted a benign, sea-based supremacy over the region**